

ATTEMPT MADE ON LIFE OF KERENSKI BUT SHOT MISSES

Russian Minister Of War Has Narrow Escape In Polotsk

QUIET RESTORED

Effort To Start Civil War In Petrograd Has Failed

500 ARE KILLED

Ringleaders In Demonstration Are Arrested As German Agents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 20.—An attempt was made today to assassinate the Minister of War, M. Kerenski, when he was visiting the town of Polotsk. The shot missed.

It is popularly believed that the attempt to promote civil war has definitely failed. All the newspapers are demanding a strict investigation into the causes of the disorders. The authors of the Maximist Plot and the Leninists have been disarmed and the troops are proceeding to arrest the leaders. There is no news of Lenin.

It is officially stated that order has been re-established.

Killed Number 500
Petrograd, July 19.—It is estimated that 500 persons have been killed or wounded during the troubles of the last two days.

Yesterday, although the majority of the banks and business houses were closed and the trams were not working, there was a great improvement in the situation, and there is good reason for hoping that the Maximists, whose plans included the arrest of the members of the Provisional Government and the rifling of the State Treasury and private banks, have at present shot their bolt. The military have arrested disturbers of the peace and the appearance of Cossack patrols has largely restored confidence.

The Minister of Justice, M. Perenvoff, has resigned.

Strings of arrested soldiers, sailors and swordsmen and numbers of machine guns, rifles, etc., were brought to the Staff Headquarters in Petrograd on Wednesday.

The search of the offices of the Leninist newspaper, Pravda, resulted in the discovery of a letter from a German Baron at Haparanda, on the Swedish frontier, wishing the Maximists success, expressing his conviction that Germany would be victorious but abjuring the Maximists to do their utmost to hasten peace. Subsequently wounded soldiers raided the Pravda Offices and destroyed the copies of the paper.

The Military at Pavlovsk have arrested Madame Simonson, who is suspected of being a German agent. Troops To Main-ain Order

Various military units have arrived from the front to support the Government.

The crowd thrashed the anarchists who fled from the offices of the Novoe Vremya when they heard that troops were coming.

The Minister of Justice resigned because he insisted on publishing the revelations concerning the Leninists despite the protest of the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

5,000 Kuraine soldiers seized Kieff Arsenal, but, in consequence of the prompt measures taken by the Government, it has now been evacuated and order restored.

The Ussaine National Assembly and Soldiers and Workmen's delegates at Kieff have telegraphed to the Provisional Government assuring it of their support against attempts to bring about civil war.

Government troops have forced the rebels to evacuate the Forts of Peter and Paul, part of which they had seized.

The Diet of Finland has passed a Bill for the autonomy of Finland.

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Return Of Scarlet Fever Due To Crowds At Fete, Investigation Indicates

But Newest Outbreak Is Already Dying Down, Is Belief Of Dr. Stanley

The probability that the great crowd of Chinese swarming into the French Concession on July 14 brought the recent tragic wave of scarlet fever among the foreign population is seen as a result of the Health Department's investigations of the matter.

The two deaths which have occurred and the fact that there are nine patients in the isolation hospital, together with the advent of a wide spread epidemic of sore throat, has thrown the Settlement into a small sized panic. The authorities believe, however, that the scarlet fever danger is on the wane and that further progress of the disease seems to be arrested.

In view of the recent outbreak a number of suggestions relative to measures for the daily compulsory disinfection of public conveyances, such as tram cars and rickshas, of richa coolies, and of public places, were submitted to Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal health officer. Dr. Stanley explained that scarlet fever is not a virulently infectious disease except in case of very close contact with persons suffering from it. In trams and rickshas, open to the air as they are at this season, the danger, he said, was practically negligible. As for the coolies they must be in good health to stand the arduous work.

"Close contact with a scarlet fever patient or convalescent is the chief source of infection in that disease," said Dr. Stanley. "It is not easily transmissible, like small-pox, measles and other contagious illnesses, and the germs are not spread by inanimate objects or carried in public conveyances, or the like, to any perilous extent. It is in conversation or very close contact with a patient that the chief danger lies."

"In the case of each of the patients reported investigation was made of the milk supply. It was found that in almost every instance the supply came from a different dairy and also that the milk was above suspicion."

"It has been suggested that the dust, which has been stirred up

mightily by the recent winds, might account for the spread of the sickness. But if this were the case there would be more of it among the Chinese. There is scarcely any scarlet fever among the Chinese within the Settlement. Only one case has been reported in a week. The dust might account for some of the sore throats, but evidently not for the fever."

"There were great crowds of Chinese who came in for the celebrations on July 13 and 14 and many foreigners mingling with them. This may account for the cases which have broken out. A case of scarlet fever is infectious for a long time and the danger is as great or greater during convalescence as during the severer periods of illness. And it is hard to keep the Chinese patient in when once he has gotten through the worst stages. Also there is just as much danger from a slight case, one which would not confine a patient to bed, as from a severe one."

"We know that several of those now at the hospital attended the celebration and think it probable that all may have been there, and the disproving of other possible causes seems to narrow it down to this source."

"Scarlet fever," Dr. Stanley continued, "is a difficult disease to deal with and its stamping out is really of the future. There are no general precautionary instructions or measures which can be given as in small-pox, plague, typhoid and other dread diseases of the past. The only positive instructions which can be given are for people to stay away from places where cases are known to exist."

The latest case was reported to the authorities on Friday. Previous to that there was one on the 17th, one on the 18th and one on the 19th. These were all in the Settlement. In addition there were two in the French Concession and one from north of the Settlement line.

U.S. Not To Take Part In Allied Conference

Washington Rejects Invitation To Attend Coming Meeting In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 19.—The Government has decided not to accept the invitation to attend the forthcoming conference of the Allies in Paris on the ground that it is not necessary to participate in meetings not directly affecting America's part in the war. It is officially stated that this is not an indication of permanent policy.

Commissioner Chu Reported Removed

Mr. C. N. Chu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, according to a Peking telegram last night has been removed and will be succeeded by Sah Foo-mei, former director of the Bank of China. The new commissioner is a prominent member of the Chiao-tung faction, which was organized by Liang Shih-yi.

French Ship Losses Only Five In Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 19.—During the week ending the 15th, 1,027 merchantmen arrived and 1,029 sailed from French ports. Three vessels over 1,600 tons and two under were sunk and four unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

The Weather

Rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 82.4 and the minimum 73.4, the figure for the corresponding day last year being respectively 97.6 and 78.

British in East Africa Have Enemy Fleeing

Combine With Portuguese To Drive Germans Back 33 Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 19.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: We continued our encircling movement southward and southwestward of Kilwa, reaching within a mile-and-a-half of Mtshakama after cutting a road through dense bush.

We have driven the enemy out of his strongly fortified positions on the Rulpa River and our columns are now moving towards Fakaras, Mpepos and Mahenge. The entire enemy force in the Songea area has been driven towards Mahenge.

In co-operation with the Portuguese we occupied Mwenbe and pursued the enemy thirty miles north-eastward.

Chinese Prophets Given Official Laugh

Observatory Issues Statement Discounting Predictions Of Impending Heat Wave

The recent startling prognostications by various unofficial Chinese weather experts that temperatures are to soar to fabulous heights at the end of July—134 degrees was one figure hazarded—seem to have struck dismay into the hearts of many foreigners. Slocow Observatory has been bombarded with pleas to blockade the impending wave ever since the rumors began circulating. The Observatory in a formal statement assures the public that no such predictions have had its sanction and adds that forecasting of that sort lies entirely outside the realm of human knowledge. It is said that yesterday's cooling showers sent many of the erstwhile prophets scuttling to copper their bets.

METHODS IN ARREST OF GEN. TING HWAI AROUSE COMMENT

Rushing Of Secret Trial And Effort To Suppress It Remain Unexplained

IS KEPT OFF RECORDS

Unusual Cases Demand Unusual Methods, Is Only Reason Advanced

The methods used in the arrest and detention of General Ting Hwai, the custodian of the Presidential seals, has aroused a whirlwind of indignation and protest among the educated Chinese in Shanghai and even among many elements of the foreign population.

His arrest on a warrant, his trial virtually in camera, and his immediate handing over to the Arsenal—all in less than four hours—and the subsequent efforts to keep the affair an entire secret were the subject of bitter and ironical comments all yesterday.

General Ting was taken from his room at the Kalee Hotel at 2.30. He was taken on a Mixed Court warrant charging, substantially, illegal possession of the seals, though it has never been made public. On whose application the warrant was issued is not known. And the foreign police who arrested him broke open a box containing the seals and took them away.

Is Tried Immediately

He was taken immediately to the Central Station and from there to the Mixed Court. Now, it is the universal practice of the Mixed Court, when a man is arrested in the afternoon, to hear his case the next morning. But in this case General Ting was tried within two hours after his arrest. He was immediately brought before British Assessor Grant-Jones and Magistrate Waung and placed on trial. Whether Mr. Grant-Jones just happened to be there in the afternoon or whether he was there by special arrangement is not known.

At any rate it was all over by 8 o'clock in the evening and General Ting had been turned over to the Arsenal. It is impossible to say whether General Ting had any friends with him. It was admitted yesterday by Registrar M. O. Springfield of the Mixed Court that he had had no attorney.

What happened at the trial nobody but those present know. The case was not entered on the usual charge sheets nor was the usual transcript of the proceedings put on the records. Either the attaches of the court did not know about the case themselves or they were instructed not to reveal anything, for when THE CHINA PRESS made inquiries concerning the case Friday night they professed not to know anything about it.

Not Put On Records

Mr. Springfield yesterday admitted that the charge had not been put on the record and that no transcript of the case had been made.

"Is not that an irregular proceeding?" he was asked.

"In unusual cases it is sometimes necessary to take unusual proceedings," he answered.

And when he was asked if THE CHINA PRESS could see the record of evidence, he refused to give permission.

As to the failure to make a record of the proceedings, he said that was to be made and given out either Sunday or Monday, but it is the invariable practice in the Mixed Court to enter on the public records the proceedings in every trial on the same day that it takes place.

The same secrecy was maintained at the police headquarters where sergeant's in charge also professed not to know that there had been a case.

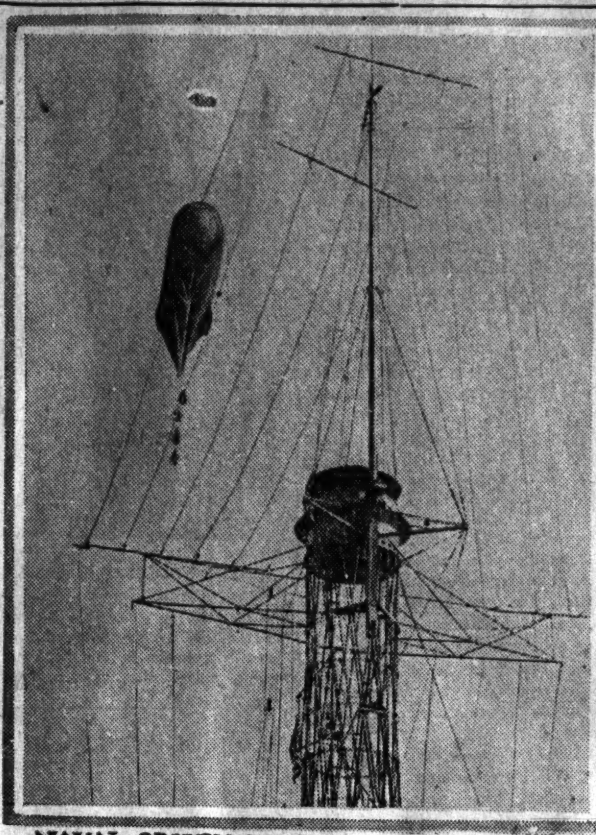
Now, the facts in the case of Ting Hwai are these: When President Yuan-hung was taken to the Japanese Legation after the assassination attempt he gave to General Ting, a member of his staff, the five seals of his office.

General Ting came to Shanghai and immediately reported to General Lu Yung-hsuan, Commissioner of Defense, that he had arrived, that he had the seals and that he would give them up when he received a personal order from the President to do so.

A few days later General Lu handed over to Ting a telegram purporting to be from the President.

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The Eyes Of One Of Uncle Sam's Big Ships



NAVAL OBSERVATION BALLOON.

An exceptional photograph made on board the giant dreadnought Oklahoma, showing an observation balloon, the eyes of the battle fleet, hovering over the big sea fighter's fighting mast. Photo passed by the censor.

BARCELONA IS QUIET, SAYS MADRID MINISTER

Some Delays On Railways But Population In General Working As Usual

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, July 19.—The Minister of the Interior has issued a statement that Barcelona is quiet, work is proceeding and the populace has not been excited by the meeting of the Catalan Parliament.

The railwaymen at Valencia and Castellon struck early this morning, but re-considered their decision and resumed subsequently. Reports have been received of the derailment of a passenger train near Saragossa, a collision at Caspe Station between Madrid and Barcelona and a collision on the Northern railway in Valencia, all of which have interrupted these communications.

The Minister of the Interior states that the Governor of Barcelona has dissolved the Catalan Parliament, which, after vain efforts to secure a meeting place, assembled at the Club of Fine Arts in Barcelona. The Governor personally requested the Ministers to leave individually which they did quietly.

BRITAIN WILL PRODUCE AIRSHIPS ON HUGE SCALE

Air Board Plans On Same Proportions As Munitions Making

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—The Daily Mail publishes a general outline of the plans of the Air Board regarding aeroplane construction which the newspaper declares will at length be organized on a scale commensurate with the production of shells after Mr. Lloyd George's campaign two years ago.

It says that there will be a vast concentration of manufacturing energy for this purpose through a process of amalgamation and by securing large works which will employ thousands of workers instead of hundreds.

The Air Board has spent six months eliminating inferior designs, searching for materials and placing contracts of supplies for the next two years, while-meanwhile it has been maintaining supplies of aeroplanes on every front. Nothing has been heard outside of this great task which has now been successfully accomplished.

So vast are the requirements of our air fleets that the whole year's output of Honduras mahogany (in 1913-14 valued at seven million dollars) is insufficient for its requirements. In this great effort the United States and Canada will take an important part in supplying the raw material. The only doubt is whether the man-power of this country is equal to the task.

FRENCH AND BRITISH BOTH GAIN GROUND

Enemy Raiders Press Attacks With Great Determination But Are Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We carried out successful raids northward of Ypres and at Gavrelle. The enemy artillery was more active north-westward of St. Quentin and south-westward of Lens.

Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening: Under cover of a heavy bombardment, to which we replied vigorously, the enemy again attacked this morning southward of Lombardye. He reached our line only on a small portion of the front and attack and counter-attacks immediately drove out those who entered our trenches.

The enemy's raids last night, westward of Cherisy, were pressed with great determination and strongly supported by artillery. The raiders everywhere failed to reach our lines.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters describes the French success gained on the 17th, on the right bank of the Meuse, as a brilliant example of a perfectly staged infantry operation. Its objective was the recovery of the flat-topped saddle between Hill 304 and A. court Wood which was lost on June 28.

The exact position and capacity of every machine gun was known. The French maintained a furious bombardment for many days, reducing the German companies, who lost fifty per cent of their effectives on June 28, to fifty men, despite re-inforcements.

The weather three times caused the postponement of the attack and the Germans, believing it would not materialize, were relieving their exhausted survivors when the French, immediately following a hurricane bombardment by five hundred guns on a front of a mile and a half, delivered their assault.

Prisoners tell of the very great confusion caused by the lightning dash of the poison, who reached the enemy third line before it knew that the first line had been captured.

The French are now established three hundred yards down the northern slope in ground which was held by the Germans before June 28 and now dominate better than ever the German positions. The victory was gained with singularly low casualties.

Paris, July 19.—The official communique issued this evening reports: Artillery has been particularly active between the Somme and the Aisne.

The Germans again attacked against the Hill of Morlins Tournet, which attack completely failed.

Succeeding a long and extremely violent bombardment, the enemy attacked our positions from north-east of Craonne to east of Hurbise, throwing into the struggle the 5th Division of the Guard, which swept forward in thick waves at several points. The attack failed completely on both flanks and only succeeded in reaching elements of our first-line trenches in the center, where our counter-attacks stopped it after inflicting extremely heavy losses on the enemy.

NAVY ANNOUNCES IT WON'T SUPPORT TUAN GOVERNMENT

Demands Old Parliament Back, Constitution Restored, Tuchuns Punished

LEAVES FOR SOUTH

Cabinet Now In Power Is Unlawful, Its Manifesto Declares

GIVES ULTIMATUM

Mr. Tong Shao-yi Goes To Canton On Warship

The first formal move against the Tuan Chi-jui government was made yesterday in Shanghai. The First Squadron of the Navy issued a manifesto to the country and, headed by Admiral Chen Pi-kwan, is leaving for Canton to join the movement of the South. With Admiral Chen went Mr. Tong Shao-yi.

The announcement of the Navy's plans was made in a statement to Reuter's service after the manifesto had been sent throughout the country. The Navy demands the maintenance of the Provisional Constitution, the re-assembly of Parliament, the punishment of the ringleaders of the Tuchuns' rebellion. It also stamps as illegal the present Peking government and all mandates issued since the dissolution of Parliament.

The decision to take this step was reached Friday. At 8 o'clock in the morning Admiral Chen went on board his flagship, the Haichi. At a conference early in the morning Admiral Chen decided that he would like to have Mr. Tong Shao-yi go with him. He sent two mutual friends to Mr. Tong's house with an invitation to accompany him on the flagship.

Mr. Tong Decides To Go

The two men awakened Mr. Tong and after talking over the matter Mr. Tong hurriedly packed his bag and went aboard the Haichi.

Before he went aboard Admiral Chen gave out an interview in which he declared that government according to law was impossible if Ni Shih-chung and his fellows could rebel against the central government with impunity.

"The Peking government is illegal because it violates the Provisional Constitution and rests its authority on military force under General Tuan and the Northern generals," he said. "The Navy is fighting for the same principles and practices of rulership as the youth and the manhood of the world's democracies are dying for in Europe."

The First Squadron lay off the river for several hours yesterday before getting away because of unfavorable conditions. The Squadron consists of the four cruisers Haichi, Haichow, Haiyung and Haishen, six gunboats and six auxiliary craft.

The manifesto issued by Admiral Chen, Admiral Ling Pao-yi and the other officers follows:

The Manifesto
"The Government of the Republic of China perished when its Parliament was abolished and its Constitution abolished on the revolt of the rebellious Tuchuns under the leadership of Ni Shih-chung. The name of the Republic disappeared when Chang Hsuan besieged the Capital and publicly overthrew the existing institution.

"Now, the name of the Republic has been restored, since Chang Hsuan has met his downfall. But the Constitution is destroyed. Parliament is still dismantled and laws of the land are ignored. Are we to remain like this—a republic in name and not in reality?

"When the laws of the land are ignored, outlaws control the nation at will and pretenders are at liberty to perform all sorts of mischief without being checked. A treacherous creature like Ni Shih-chung has actually been promoted to the office of the Military Governor of

Anhui together with the post of the Commander-in-chief of the Southern Expeditionary forces, so that four provinces of the Republic must bow to his orders.

"He, who is considered by the world as the initial cause of the disaster, considers himself the master of the situation. He, who is being regarded by the nation as the real culprit, considers himself the hero of the time. Henceforth the Republic of China is no longer a public institution but is the attractive signboard of the traitors.

"Are we to stand all this? Are we to exist as a nation? The omen for our destruction has already been revealed. But what remedy have we to avoid the pain of a people without a country? The question has been puzzling our minds during the quiet of the night.

Navy Always Republican

"It will be remembered that the Republic was bought with iron and blood of the Navy; so will we maintain it with the same iron and blood. When the fate of the nation was left undecided upon the cancellation of the monarchical movement under Yuan Shih-kai last year, we, officers and marines of the Navy, declared our principles of protection of the Constitution, restoration of Parliament and the punishment of the culprits. It will be seen then that our aim has always been to have the reality of a republic and not its name.

"Today the Constitution has perished, and the culprits are either in power already or beginning to exert their influence over the people. The nation is dumbfounded and excited and is at a loss to know what to do. But the fire in the hearts of our officers and marines has not yet died and we will live by our principles and execute our duty.

"We resolved to rise and faithfully declare that we will never lay down our arms until and only until the Constitution shall have been revived, Parliament restored and the traitors the Republic punished in accordance with the laws of the land.

Yunnan Tachun To Attack Lu Chan-hua in Szechuen

Military Governor Tang Chi-yao has personally led his troops against General Lu Chan-hua, who recently accepted the Manchu appointment as Viceroy of Szechuen and attacked Acting Tachun Tai Kan at Chengtu, according to his circular telegram last night throughout the Republic. His message, received by Chinese in Shanghai reads in part:

"I, Chi-yao, always regarded the Republic as my second self. Should anybody dare to rebel against the Republic, I consider him an enemy to my own life. Moreover, Yunnan and Szechuen are neighboring provinces as close to the anatomy of the nation as the teeth are to the lips. To save the people from the traitors' hands is my aim. So I have this day led my three armies on a punitive expedition, trusting that the action will have the sympathy of the Nation."

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking, according to the Chung Hwa press service, has agreed to request the Dutch Minister not to allow the escape of Chang Hsun from his legation. As to the question of extradition, it will be entirely left to the negotiations between the Peking Government and the Dutch Legation.

Cattle Prices Fixed By Food Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 20.—The Press Bureau reports that the Food Controller announces that the maximum prices for live cattle for Army consumption in September will be 74/- per live cwt.; October 72/-; November and December, 67/-; and January 60/-.

Maximum prices will be fixed on a corresponding basis for civilian consumption and steps will be taken to control butchers' profits.

The price of bread will be standardized to enable bread to be sold at 9d. per quarter (4 lbs.)

Admiral Knight Has Audience With Mikado

Commander of Pacific Squadron Brings America's Thanks For Courtesy to Dead Ambassador

(Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press) Tokyo, July 21.—Admiral Knight, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Squadron, accompanied by the American Charge d'Affaires, was received in audience by the Emperor today. He transmitted President Wilson's thanks for the courtesy shown by the Imperial Japanese Government in detailing the cruiser Azuma to escort the remains of the late American Ambassador, Mr. G. W. Guthrie, to the United States. Afterwards they luncheoned with His Imperial Majesty.

Obituary

Rev. W. P. Knight

Special Correspondence of The China Press
Chefoo, July 17.—The death of the Rev. W. P. Knight of the China Inland Mission on the 16th of July came as a great shock to the missionary community of Chefoo.

He returned from Japan last week where he had been paying a short visit to his brother. On Wednesday last he was taken to the C.I.M. Hospital suffering from acute gastritis and fever. At 3 o'clock on Monday morning he had a serious relapse and passed away at 6 a.m. He leaves a widow and a son and a daughter to mourn his loss.

A large number of friends gathered in the afternoon in the local cemetery to pay their last respects to the one who had left them.

The service was conducted by the Rev. W. Taylor and an address was given by the Rev. F. W. Baller, who reminded his hearers that Mr. Knight had given 25 years of his life to mission work in China, and that he had been pre-eminently successful as an exponent of the Scriptures. He was beloved by the Chinese as well as by his fellow missionaries.

Funeral of Miss Richardson

Impressive funeral services were held yesterday afternoon for Miss Helen Lee Richardson, former principal of the McTyre School. The large attendance of mourning friends, foreign and Chinese, who gathered for the ceremonies was an eloquent testimonial of the esteem in which she was held.

The services were conducted by the Rev. W. B. Nance and Pastor Lea Dzong-doen. The McTyre School girls, all wearing tokens of mourning, followed the remains of their beloved principal to Bubbling Well cemetery for the final service. One of Miss Richardson's associates pays her the following sincere tribute:

"Thus has passed to higher duties one of the noblest heroines of the mission field; a great-hearted, magnanimous woman, dominated by the divine spirit of self-sacrifice.

"Miss Richardson was born during the close of the Civil War in America. Her heritage from that conflict seems to have been the iron of endurance and the capacity for self-sacrifice. One sees this manifested in the heroism of her youth, lived during the reconstruction period of the South when her father's great fortune suffered the common lot of the Southern planters.

"Having a hunger for knowledge that amounted to a passion, she nevertheless commenced life as a teacher at the age of fifteen, that her younger sisters might obtain the education she coveted in vain.

"Miss Richardson arrived in China in 1890 and since has been at McTyre School, helping Miss Haygood lay the foundations and being herself a master-builder. The School stands today with its high ideals and relentless standards, the projection of the personalities of these two women. One reason for its success is Miss Richardson's administrative ability. No detail was ever too small to receive her closest attention. Again, she was remarkable as a financier. It is safe to say that no school in China has been managed with wiser economy. The School and Home were permeated with a rare atmosphere of joyousness, for Miss Richardson's dominating personality held every one—servant, student, teacher, missionary—to her very best. People are always happy when doing their best and working hard at it. But slackers invariably found the air of McTyre too stimulating.

"The keynote of her whole character was self-sacrifice. She offered herself to God in service for humanity; and today she stands before the awakening young womanhood of China as 'The Lady With The Lamp' making bright the path of service—a type of heroic womanhood."

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report says: The price of 4½ d. per ounce reached on the 16th was the record for silver since March, 1892. The sharp rise on the 16th was due to orders to cover the commitments of the Indian bazaars here following the prohibition by the Raj of private imports of silver, which, apparently, was intended to eliminate the competition of China and elsewhere for silver bullion for remittance to India. The decree is not likely directly to affect the price of silver in London but possibly in the long run it may help increase supplies here.

The market now is dull in the absence of any special buying orders.

The Indian currency silver reserve has increased by 12½ lakhs.

Girl Flyer At Capital With Red Cross Checks



SECY. MCADOO & MISS STINSON.
Miss Katherine Stinson, the aviatrix, handing to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo the Red Cross checks that she picked up en route in her flight from Buffalo via New York and other cities to Washington. The photograph was made on the steps of the Red Cross Building. Miss Stinson recently made some flights in China.

Attempt Made On Life Of Kerenski

(Continued from Page 1)

rejecting an amendment that the Bill should first be submitted to the Provisional Government.

Demonstration In Warsaw

Zurich, July 19.—Recently a demonstration occurred in the streets of Warsaw to protest against the arbitrariness of the Germans. It resulted in the military firing on the crowd.

The coal miners at Dombrowa have struck work owing to insufficiency of food and clothing.

A number of Polish legionaries have been interned because they refused to take an oath of allegiance to the future King of Poland and his German and Austrian allies.

London, July 19.—(By wireless): A German official communiqué reports: Challenged by the Russian offensive, despite their peace assertions, we have made a counter-attack in Eastern Galicia, piercing the Russian positions eastward of Zloczow on a wide front.

Ting Hwai Arrest Arouses Comment

(Continued from Page 1)

come from President Li and instructing Ting to go to Peking and there to turn the seals over to Tuan Chi-jui for conveyance to Feng Kuo-chang, the Acting President.

General Ting conferred with his friends in Shanghai, who advised him not to leave. It was pointed out that it was a curious procedure for him to go to Peking and deliver the seals to Tuan—for delivery to Feng—when it would have been so much more logical for him to have merely gone to Nanking and given them to Feng himself directly.

So Ting informed General Lu that he would remain here.

President Issues Warning

A few days after that Admiral Chen Pi-kwan received an autographed letter from President Li—transmitted to him through the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking and the British Consulate in Shanghai—in which the President said that no letter purporting to come from him should be recognized as genuine unless it was in his own handwriting. And when General Ting was informed

Fire Bells Are Ringing!

— and Mr. Knot Insured says: "Maybe they are going to my house, and I haven't taken out that policy."

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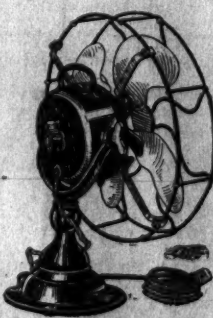
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ed of that, he refused finally to give up the seals.

After that General Ting received threats at the lodging house in the French Concession where he was staying. He moved to the Kalee Hotel for better protection. A representative of General Lu immediately took a room near him.

The next step came when Ting was arrested. But he was charged not as a political offender, in which case the Consular Body would have had to issue the warrant, but as a criminal offender within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. Who asked for the warrant, why the seals were taken away and what was done with them, why the whole case was conducted in secrecy, how much of a chance General Ting had for defense, what defense he made—these are interesting questions.

British Withdrawn From Thasos Island

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Athens, July 19.—The British Government has notified the Greek Government of the withdrawal of their forces from Thasos Island.

The Allies have notified the Greek Government that the Greek light flotilla will be restored in a few days.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 30
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 31

CHURCHILL TO STAY, IS BONAR LAW'S WORD

But Many Unionist Members Won't Support Government If He Does

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Several Unionist members of the House of Commons have written to the Chief Whip declining to support the Government owing to the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill as Minister of Munitions and Mr. Edwin Montagu as Secretary of State of India.

The meeting of protest of the Unionist Business Committee, at which Mr. W. A. S. Hewins presided, sent a deputation to Mr. A. Bonar Law, the 'Chancellor' of the Exchequer, urging that the Government should immediately decide on the policy to be pursued after the war in consultation with the Allies on the lines of the resolutions passed at the Paris Economic Conference and the Imperial War Conference and also dwelling on the gravity of labor unrest, which could only be allayed by the adoption of a broad national policy.

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law assured the deputation that the policy laid down at the Paris trade conferences would be carried out but he emphasized that Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Edwin Montagu would remain in office.

RACE CLUB GALA NIGHT WILL BE BIG EVENT

Many Features In Program For Next Friday To Benefit Red Cross

Preparations are going busily on for the Grand Gala and Band Night to be given under the auspices of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club next Friday night for the benefit of the Entente Allies Red Cross funds. The fete is to be held at the Club's enclosure and will be open to members and their guests. Tickets are to be had from the Secretary, Mr. A. W. Olsen, Shanghai Race Club.

Among the feature attractions set forth for the evening's entertainment are special dances by Miss Daisy Brodie, Miss May Price and Mrs. Parkin. Then there is a cinema show program of comedies and drama. Prof. Papini's orchestra will play in the Coffee room for all who care to dance and a number of young women will be on duty to serve refreshments. The rooms and grounds are to be especially illuminated and there will be a display of fireworks in front of the grand stand and an open air program by the Municipal Band. The admission tickets are \$3.00 each. Light refreshments free.

LOAN TO DUTCH INDIES

Second Chamber Passes Measure Giving 50,000,000 Florins (Reuter's Agency War Service) The Hague, July 19.—The Second Chamber has unanimously adopted the Bill providing for a loan of fifty million florins to the Dutch Indies.

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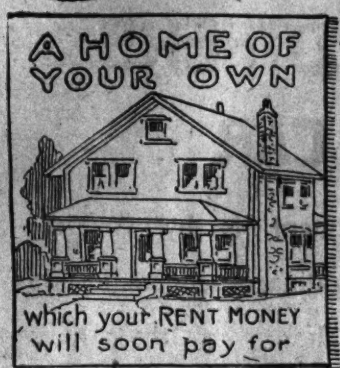
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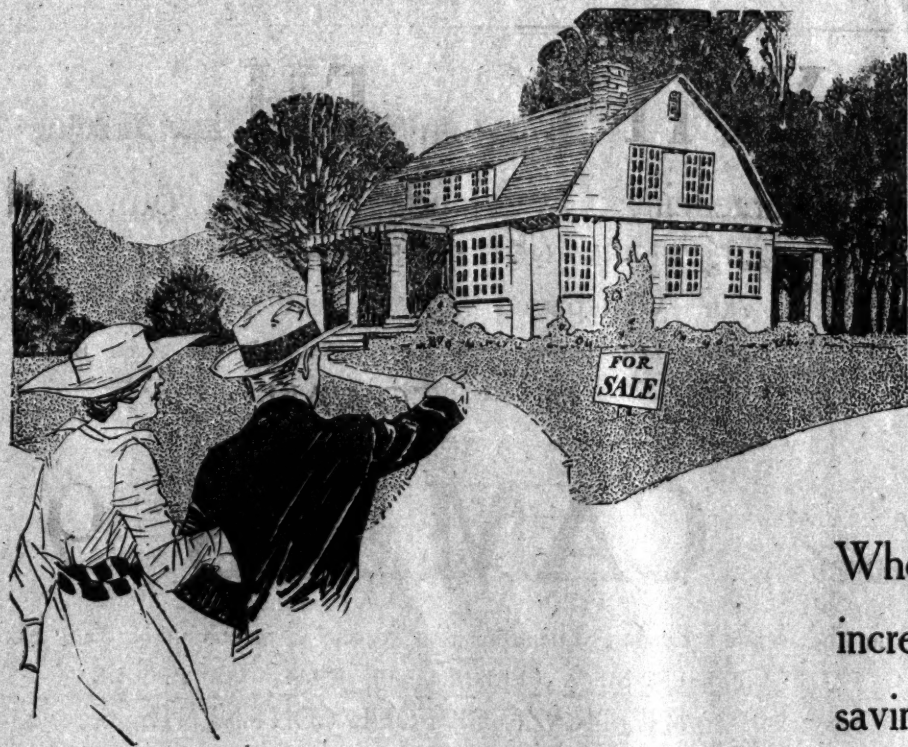
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GERMANS ARE ANXIOUS OVER AMERICAN ARMY

Military Experts, Trying To Re-assure The Public, Sneer At Pershing's Arrival

NO REAL AID BEFORE 1918

Assert It Will Take Us That Long To Get A Formidable Force To France

The Hague, June 16.—The anxiety of the German public over the effect of American intervention in the course of events at the front has been heightened by the publication of the news that General Pershing has already arrived in France and that 5,000 men have landed. All Germany's military experts are trying to reassure the public and explain either that no American army will reach France or that if it does it will be too late.

The Vossische Zeitung yesterday published three columns from an officer of the General Staff explaining just why America either couldn't send men, or at any rate would send very few.

"Don't let yourselves be bluffed. That is the easiest motto for getting over all life's difficulties," he says, and proceeds to argue that the whole story of practical American aid is sheer bluff. He says the Allies always bluff hardest when things are going very wrong, and so from the amount of bluff about America now being circulated the Germans can judge how near despair the Entente must be. He adds:

"The only truth, so far, appears to be that there has arrived in Europe an army medical formation of 200 people plus a millionaire's daughter, Miss Morgan, whose knowledge of hospital work is, of course, equal to a large military support."

One critic says that it is quite possible, and even probable, that General Pershing has arrived with 9,000 men, but these are only intended to get experience at the front and then go home and train others. He says: "Every man who has served his time knows it takes about 160,000 trained men to train another million, so that America's trained army of 50,000 would suffice to train about 8,000,000 men." As for the 9,000, it can readily be seen how many he thinks these will be able to train.

"It is doubtless true," he says, "that by the end of October or thereabouts America might have some five divisions, or 125,000 men, ready to take the field. And even if there are a few more America will be glad to have a few divisions at home, prepared to face any opponent, because you can never tell what may happen."

The last sentence is a reference to Germany's constant hope that Mexico will attack or that the Germans in America will organise a revolution. The critic comes to the conclusion that no American expeditionary corps will get further than some French training camp this year, and certainly none will do any fighting. He declares that by the time the American troops are really ready for the front the war will be over.

General Staff Scores Our Aid

Copenhagen, June 16 (via London).—Representatives of the German press were told yesterday at the regular weekly press conference in Berlin that the arrival of American troops in noteworthy numbers in the European theater was to be expected only in 1918. The General Staff lecturer also took the ground that the American forces should be treated as a negligible quantity in the general reckoning, owing to the difficulties of finding sufficient tonnage for transportation and supply. The suggestion was followed in numerous articles in the newspapers yesterday and this morning.

The newspaper representatives also were told that a new Russian offensive was highly improbable, but that artillery and aviation activity and reconnoitring raids indicated a new French offensive was in preparation. The British also were certain to try their fortune again, but no surprises in offensive methods were expected from either the French or the British, and the only variant from the earlier offensive would be a change of geographical location.

Germany's situation was described as absolutely secure and German victory as certain, owing to the relentless working of the submarine. Heavy estimates of French and British losses were supplied to furnish encouragement to the readers. England's losses in fifty days of the Spring offensive were placed at 225,000 men, from thirty-four divisions engaged. The same proportion was applied to seventy-two French divisions, producing an estimate of French losses of more than 400,000.

'Sold To Highest Bidder'



FRANK MCGINTY.

Frank McGinty, Health Inspector of Hoboken, N. J., who has offered to marry the girl giving the largest sum to the fund for the comfort of New Jersey's soldiers. The fund has now reached the \$4,000 mark but McGinty has not made public the name of the fair maiden making the highest contribution.

The correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep in the islands trained men of the aerial corps and guns for defense, and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to arm merchantmen.

American Grain Supply Overrated

Another transparent piece of propaganda for the purpose of encouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest story in regard to the Rumanian grain exports. These are described on some days as surpassing the requirements of 100,000,000 persons, an assurance which contrasts strongly with the official announcement recently made in regard to the necessity of reducing the amount of bread supplied in lieu of potatoes. Another misleading pen trick is to describe the average daily exports in May as exceeding those of May, 1916, when Rumania was at peace, ignoring the effect on Germany's foreign trade of Rumania's entrance into the war.

In contrast to the recent semi-official statement that Rumanian oil production had been resumed on a normal basis, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, in an article on conditions in Rumania, says that while production has been resumed, it will be some time before peace conditions are reached in the oil fields.

The question is one of high importance to Germany, on account of the role which gasoline lubricants and fuel oil play in the operations of the navy and in railroad transportation. Difficulties in both these directions have been due in no small measure to the lack of lubricants.

Admiral von Tirpitz and Field Marshal von Hindenburg have replied approvingly to telegrams of greeting from the Pan German Committee for a German peace at Essen. Von Tirpitz replied, "The submarines will reach their goal if we at home retain our nerve."

Von Hindenburg, who misses no opportunity of answering telegrams from meetings arranged by the Junker committee, although it is openly in opposition to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, responded on this occasion with assurances that a complete victory and "a peace worthy of Germany's sacrifices, and assuring the prosperity and growth of the country are within reach if the struggle is continued manfully."

The Tageszeitung emphasises the significance of these repeated Hindenburgian responses to the manifestations of the anti-Bethmann committee by effusively thanking the

Field Marshal for his "willingness to strengthen the will to victory of the nation by his stirring replies."

Wilson Infuriates Junkers

The Hague, June 16 (via London).—President Wilson's speech has at last got home to the very heart of German junkerdom. Today a furious reply appears in the Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung, which is subscribed to by every noble family in Prussia, and is the breakfast table accompaniment of every country household with ancient lineage.

"We reject with contumely Wilson's interference in our private affairs," says that Kreuz-Zeitung. "If we want peace and freedom we are men enough to get them ourselves without, or, if necessary, in opposition to Wilson. Moreover, we recommend Mr. Wilson to start improvements at home first. Doesn't Wilson know that his own country has the most corrupt electoral system, and as the result of the American Constitution the most corrupt official caste in the world? Doesn't he know that the Supreme Court is the only law court in the United States that the people trust? Isn't he ashamed to face the fact that he, like all his predecessors, is powerless against the trusts, because against money justice and honesty cannot prevail? And doesn't he know that there is no country on earth where personal liberty and the rights of the individual are better protected than in Germany? And doesn't he know that in his glorious country the only liberty consists, in certain circumstances, of being allowed to call yourself white when your real name is black? Let Wilson remember that Germany's popular education towers high above that of all other countries, and that this by itself justifies Germany in requiring to be allowed to manage her own affairs."

"But we suspect Wilson's intentions are not quite so pure as he makes out. What we chiefly admire in the Yankees is their business sense and Wilson is at present Captain of the Yankees. Behind Wilson's fine phrases we suspect simply business purposes."

The Junker organ then says that President Wilson brought America into the war because the British Foreign Office notified him that the Entente would be defeated if the United States did not come in, and that then America's European investments would be lost. It ends its tirade by saying:

"As for you, Mr. Wilson, we consider that there is a good bit of Cromwell in you: only Cromwell was cleverer and stronger than you. Perhaps you will take an opportunity of reading Cromwell's history again, and seeing how much he was your master in the art of concealing his predatory instincts under the guise of piety and sanctimoniousness."

PERSHING HONORED

AT NAPOLEON'S TOMB

Kisses Sword Of Emperor, Not Touched Since Day Of Louis Philippe

Paris, June 14.—A dramatic climax of the ceremonies attending General Pershing's arrival in Paris came at the Invalides today, when there was presented to the American leader for a moment the sword and grand cross cordon of the Legion of Honor that belonged to Napoleon. It was the most signal honor France ever bestowed upon any man. Before today not even a Frenchman ever was permitted to hold the historic relics in his hands. Kings and Princes have been taken to the crypt that holds the body of the great Emperor, but they only viewed the sword and cross through the plate glass of the case in which they rest. Until today they had not been touched since the time of Louis Philippe. General Pershing and his staff were conducted to the crypt by Marshal Joffre, who followed the precedent laid down by Napoleon, that only a Marshal of France might remain covered in his presence. The great key was inserted in the brass door of the crypt. Marshal Joffre and General Niox, Governor of the Invalides, drew aside while General Pershing faced the door alone. He took a deep breath, stepped suddenly forward and with a single motion threw his arm straight out and turned the key. In a tiny alcove at one side of the crypt the Governor of the Invalides unlocked the case, drew out the sword and raised it to his lips. Then he presented the hilt to General Pershing, who received it, held it at salute for a moment and then kissed the hilt. The same ceremony was followed with the cross of the cordon of the Legion of Honor, General Pershing holding the cross to his lips before passing it back to the Governor.

As one of the staff officers said when the ceremony was all over, "It was more than a historic moment; it was epic. General Pershing at the tomb of Napoleon will live in history the same as Washington praying at Valley Forge, and it would take a Victor Hugo to write about it properly."

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GEMS OF MUSIC, WIT, HUMOUR AND HISTRIONICS.

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The Burlesque of Burlesques

"THE TIGER COD"

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The Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club

Will Hold a Gala Night

In Response to the Red Cross Societies' Appeal for Funds.

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FIREWORKS

DANCES
ILLUMINATIONS

The Proceeds will be Donated to the Allied Red Cross Funds.

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ALL THE FILM STARS.

Fun, Fast and Furious, with a Touch of
Light Drama and Some Comedy,
Including Topical Shanghai Race Pictures.



AT THE BAR

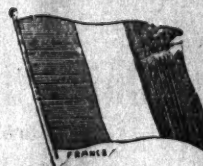
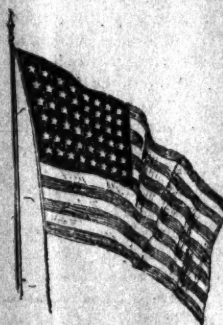
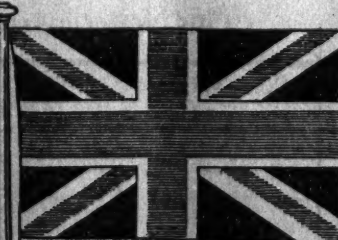
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A Perfect Dance Floor in the Coffee Room.

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Spend an Enjoyable Evening

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Editor Of 'North China' Fined \$250 For Contempt

Penalty Imposed For Editorial Commenting On Court's
Ruling In Libel Suit

Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the North China Daily News, was fined \$250 and costs in the British Supreme Court yesterday for contempt of court contained in a leader commenting on the court's decision in the libel suit of Marsh v. Morris.

The libel charged in this suit had appeared in the North China Daily News.

The decision yesterday was delivered by the full Supreme Court, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez sitting as Chief Judge and Mr. Skinner Turner as Assistant Judge.

Mr. Macleod appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the respondent.

The Chief Judge said:—The applicant is the plaintiff in a libel action and he moves on notice to commit the respondent, who is the editor of a local journal, for contempt of court. The contempt is in respect of a leading article contained in the issue of the North China Daily News of July 13, and the complaint is that it tends to prejudice the applicant in a new trial which has been ordered by this court. The procedure followed is that which would be followed in a similar application to a divisional court of the K.B.D. in England. Before dealing with the case itself it is necessary to consider the powers of this court, for this is the first application of the kind that has been made in the twelve years that the present Order in Council governing the administration of justice in China has been in force.

The case of Marsh v. Morris was tried by a jury which found all issues in the plaintiff's favor and gave him damages to the amount of £5,000. A new trial was ordered as to the amount of the damages, the rest of the verdict standing. On the morning after the trial the article complained of appeared, and in my opinion the article amounts to a serious contempt. My reason for thinking so will appear later.

The China Order in Council 1904, article 77, deals with certain offences which are in fact contempt and prescribes the way in which they are to be dealt with. They include obstruction of officers of the court and acts done in the face of the court and then there is a general clause which provides that a person who does any act in relation to a court or "a matter pending therein" which would be punishable as a contempt in England is guilty of a grave offence against the Order. The article then goes on to deal with the action of the court; there is no direction as to how it is to proceed, but the article contemplates that the court will do one of two things; it will order proceedings for an offence or deal with the matter summarily by fine and imprisonment, such fine and imprisonment being so limited as to be inapplicable in all but very small matters.

Limitations On Court

The question is "Does this article preclude this Court from dealing with contempts of court in any way other than that therein described?" The Supreme Court and the Provincial Courts are placed in the same position in this article, and, if it can be said that it merely deals with the jurisdiction which is common to the two courts, then it does not touch that which is vested in the

Supreme Court alone. Paragraph (a) is wide enough to cover all contempts, but it is a recent addition to the article, which before the present Order stood without it. As it then stood it practically covered contempts which could be dealt with by an inferior court of record. If it were intended to put all contempts on the same footing there would have been no object in retaining the three earlier paragraphs, from which I gather that it was introduced to cover contempts of the same kind which were not mentioned in them. The proviso as to punishment seems to me to indicate clearly that what the article aims at is an act which has to be taken notice of at once, one which demands immediate action, in which case the court can adopt either of the two methods, and in order to allow of alternative action and to provide punishment these contempts are made grave offences against the order.

But there are other contempts which it would often be most inconvenient to deal with under the article and they are contempts which are dealt with by the superior courts in England. Such are contempts in procedure, which consist in disobedience to judgments and involve private injury, and criminal contempts such as the present. It would clearly be preferable that a court making an order should deal with contumacy itself rather than remit it to a magistrate who can know nothing of the circumstances. In the present case, assuming that the respondent is properly brought before us under the article, we should have to fine him £10, which would be manifestly inadequate if we thought that he wrote the article complained of with the intention of influencing the jury, or in the alternative direct that he be tried for a grave offence for which he would be liable to imprisonment with hard labor for two months. The sentence would be imposed by a magistrate or by one of the two judges, the other judge having withdrawn in order to allow him to form a magistrate's court, and this on practically the same material as the Full Court has had before it and agreed upon; finally to complete the absurdity the matter might come before us again on criminal appeal. It is I think abundantly clear that the procedure of article 77 cannot meet all cases, and these cases seem to be those where a superior court of record thinks that the summary process of committal or attachment is better suited to attain the ends of justice than a trial for an offence.

English law and procedure as applied to British subjects in China by the Orders in Council require that there should be some court with jurisdiction similar to that of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England and that position has always been filled by the Supreme Court here. The Supreme Court of Judicature issues process of committal and attachment in cases where indictment or information is not calculated to serve the ends of justice. I conceive that this court must do the same unless it is precluded from doing so by the Orders. That is not done expressly and I am not prepared to say that an obscurely worded section such as 77 even

purports to do it, especially when it appears that it prevents the courts dealing with an important matter such as the present.

If this Court can issue such process it is not under article 77 and we are not bound by its limitations. We must therefore follow the practice in England in like matters.

Case Held As Pending

I now come to the matter immediately before the Court. I have shortly stated the position of the applicant and the respondent. It merely, I think, remains for me to say that this is clearly a pending matter. Although the original trial has come to an end and the verdict of the jury has been under the consideration of the Court, that verdict no longer stands and a further inquiry is necessary. That takes the form of a new trial and until that is disposed of in some way or another, the matter is pending. If the matter is pending then anything which tends to influence improperly the course of justice is a contempt. I think that the facts, such as they are, such as we are concerned with at the present moment, are sufficiently clear, from what has taken place and even on the short statement which I have already made I need I think call attention only to one further fact and that is that this is the newspaper in which the libel originally appeared. The article commences with a paragraph which shows reasons for disagreeing with the verdict, or rather the assessment of damages by the jury. The editor expresses an opinion that the verdict is an appalling verdict and he uses also the word "astounding." Now, he is no doubt entitled to his opinion that the verdict is appalling or an astounding verdict. He is entitled at the proper time—which is not the present time—to express such an opinion, but he is not entitled to take isolated passages from the judgment of the court and read them or misinterpret them in such a way as to give a wrong impression of the general view of the judgment. There are two passages which are quoted in this article. The second is that "there is no reasonable relation to the damage done, as the assistant judge says." The assistant judge did not use the word "damage"; he used the word "wrong." Although from an expression of opinion later in this article it appears that the editor has a very small opinion of the practical way in which matters are conducted in courts of law, because he says that certain arguments which were adduced are "all very well in a court of law but in the world of practical realities, of course, nonsense," still, even that he may understand that there is a difference between damage and wrong, I would like to point out or state a simple case. If a man fires a pistol with the intention of killing someone and misses him and breaks a window, the wrong done is the attempted murder; the damage done is the broken glass.

The other quotation, which is perhaps of greater importance, is that he says "It is difficult to imagine any court imposing such a fine, says the senior judge." That quotation is correct. It is calculated certainly to give the impression that there was a strong disapproval of the verdict in the mind of myself. He does not state or rather he states this, quite irrespective of the fact that throughout the trial and throughout the argument before the Full Court, an opinion has been expressed that this was a very bad libel and there is nowhere to be found the expression that the jury had acted perversely in the case. In fact in delivering judgment myself I said "I do not think that there is any reason to say that the jury has acted perversely in this case." But that is not all. These words are detached from qualifying words which immediately follow them and which, in an article of this kind, had they appeared, would, I think, have very much modified the impression produced by the few words which

Court Misconstrued

are quoted. The whole paragraph runs as follows: "It is difficult to imagine any court imposing such a fine, says the senior judge." I think I can sympathize with the jury in their wish to strongly mark their sense of the use to which this young man had put the public press and his outrageous conduct in his campaign against the plaintiff. I think they have in this way misunderstood the measure by which damages should be assessed." The next part of this article is taken up with an apology for the defendant's conduct. In the first part, which I have already dealt with, he speaks of Mr. Morris having made a mistake in not withdrawing when the other defendants did. No doubt he made a great tactical mistake, but I think the jury put it a great deal higher than that and they took it as evidence of very express malice. There is no suggestion at that time of its being a reason for the size of the damages, though I have not the least doubt that that was what particularly influenced them. Then there is the suggestion that that plaintiff's evidence might have been rebutted in certain particulars, especially regarding conversations which took place on the telephone, between whom is not stated. That is a statement for which there is no ground except a statement which ought not to have been made, though I do not want to censure Mr. Master in any way at the moment—it ought not to have been made in the argument before us. Then there comes another—well, I hardly like to call it misrepresentation, though it is little less, of what the assistant judge says: "The assistant judge pointed out yesterday that the cross-examination of the plaintiff was as gentle and as inoffensive as it well could be." The words of the assistant judge's judgment were "not at all offensively or severely," which do not at all seem to me to be the same thing.

The next part of the article in the same paragraph is taken up with an attempt to minimize—I might almost say to ridicule—the damages which Dr. Marsh has suffered. The judgment and the summing up clearly pointed out what the jury were entitled to take into consideration and the jury were directed that they were entitled to assess the damages liberally. On this part of the article, if it stood alone, I should think that an opinion might be gathered that quite small damages, perhaps more than nominal damages, were practically all that were necessary to meet the justice of the case. Then comes, hung on to the travesty of the judgment, an appeal for the liberty of the press. I do not propose to deal with this except in so far as the gist of it is contained in one sentence: "A newspaper is a business concern, like selling piece-goods or railway engines and it simply cannot afford,

as the law of libel is now administered, to take the risk of an action." This is a reflection on the administration of law which the person responsible for the publication of this very outrageous libel should have been the last, I think, to have submitted in the public press. I think I have said enough to show that this is a gross contempt; it is not one of those contempts which can be passed over by the Court as not being sufficiently serious to deserve its action.

Assistant Judge's Opinion

The Assistant Judge then gave the following opinion:

This is a motion to commit to prison or otherwise deal with the editor of the N.C.D.N. as the writer of an article in the issue of July 13, 1917, of that paper entitled "Juries and the Public," on the ground that it constitutes a contempt of court. This Court on July 12, 1917, granted an application for a new trial made by the defendant in a case of Marsh v. Morris on the ground that the damages awarded by the jury were excessive. The article in question appeared in the same paper as the report of the judgments on that application. The respondent to this motion has filed an affidavit denying any intention to interfere with the due administration of justice; urging that, as he thought the matter was certain to be settled, he used the case in order to have a peg on which to hang a matter of wider import; and fully apologizing to the Court for having done so. The application is made on motion after notice to the respondent, based on the practice in England.

It is necessary for the applicant to show that something has been published which either is clearly intended, or at least is calculated, to prejudice a trial which is pending; and that something must be more than a mere technical contempt (see the *Jt. of Lord Russell, C. J., in The Queen v. Payne* 1896, 1 Q.B. 580). Now the article in question was based on a case in which a new trial had been ordered on the one question of the quantum of damages; two-thirds of it was devoted to the case itself on which considerable comments were made, while one-third only was given to the matter of wider import; it described the original verdict as "appalling" and stated that the majority of people here were "astounded" at it; it suggested that the plaintiff in the action did not want damages at all but only a vindication of his character (yet the amount of damages was the only matter to be tried); it was largely a defence of the conduct of the defendant in the case. And when it is remembered that I quote from the article itself—"Shanghai is a small community where everybody knows everybody" and that a new jury can only be drawn from that small community, it seems to me idle to suggest that this article, through which I need go no further in detail, is not calculated to prejudice the new trial which has been ordered. I fully accept the statement of the respondent that he had no such intention when he wrote the article.

Jurisdiction Of Court

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to consider the jurisdiction of this Court in such a matter, more especially as this is the first application of its kind here. The

motion as drawn appears to point to the general power of the High Court in England to deal with contempt by means of committal or fine; whereas we were referred by Mr. Macleod to Article 77 of the Order in Council. The motion is not drawn under that Article; if it had been, this Court should have been asked either to direct a prosecution as for a grave offence against the Order or to deal with the matter under the summary powers there given. It is clear that in England the High Court, as part of its inherent jurisdiction, possesses this power of attachment and committal in cases of contempt; and we administer the law of England here, subject to the provisions of the Order in Council. Has that power been taken from us? Clearly not expressly and in my view it has not been taken away by implication: Article 77 is the Article that presents the difficulty.

It might be said that (d) covers all forms of contempt of court: I do not so read it. It seems to me that a careful reading of the proviso shows that the article was only intended to cover contempts of court committed in the face of the Court or that can come within any such category: e.g. the refusal of a witness to answer a question is not included in (a), (b) or (c). These kinds of contempt can be dealt with in one of two ways: either the Court directs a prosecution or it deals with the offender there and then. But the Article does not pretend to cover all sorts of contempt nor to exhaust the remedies that may be available: thus Article 34 (failure of a juror or assessor to attend on his summons); Art. 109 (the administering of the estate of a deceased British subject without authority), and Article 121, (the taking a proceeding in court in the name of another person without authority), are all expressly declared to be contempts of court; and in Articles 34 and 109 there is enacted a punishment which differs from those laid down in Article 77, whereas in Article 121 no punishment at all is provided. I find therefore nothing in the Order in Council to lead me to the conclusion that this Court, which may (Art. 58) award in respect of an offence any punishment which may, in respect of a similar offence, be awarded in England, has been deprived of a power of punishment which undoubtedly belongs to the High Court in England.

Under these circumstances the motion is rightly framed asking for attachment or committal and this Court has jurisdiction to deal with it as such. I am fully alive to the fact that this power should be used sparingly and with great caution; but there are proper cases for its use. And I consider this to be one. I consider the article to be a gross contempt of court for the reason I have given above: I take into consideration the regret and apology

tendered by the respondent, but I do not think they are sufficient to meet the case.

Fine Is Imposed

The Chief Judge then said:—The defendant is to be punished not for statements which may be libellous, nor for any reflection on the court as to the administration of justice, though it has been necessary to call attention to one or two of those matters in the course of the judgment. He is to be punished simply for prejudicing the plaintiff with reference to the new trial. The plaintiff is prejudiced by the act of the defendant, either in the trial which may take place, or in the negotiations which must take place if the trial is to be rendered unnecessary by a settlement. The Court takes fully into consideration the fact that the respondent has apologized for what he has done; he has apologized fully and has expressed unfeigned regret, and, as my learned brother, I fully accept his statement that he had no intention of prejudicing a new trial, or what I take it would follow from that, the negotiations to which I have referred. The policy of the courts at the present time in dealing with these matters summarily is to deal with them as lightly as may be. They, I think, will do no more than impose such a fine, or such imprisonment, as the case merits, as would be necessary to stop the perversion of the course of justice. The sentence is not necessarily the measure of the guilt of a person in contempt because that is not inquired into in the way in which criminal trials are conducted. Under those circumstances, we have considered what would be a fitting punishment and we consider that the defendant should be fined \$250 and that he should pay the costs of the applicant as between solicitor and client. And we order accordingly.

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BRITAIN IS TO FREE ALL IRISH REBELS

They Will Be Released Without Reservation, Bonar Law Tells Commons

AN EARNEST OF GOOD-WILL

Government Seeks To Foster Harmony And Reconciliation At Convention

London, June 15.—All the prisoners taken in the Irish rebellion of Easter Monday, 1916, will be released without reservation. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, who said that the Government felt that by so doing it would aid in the success of the approaching Irish convention, which the Government hoped would effect a reconciliation among Irish political parties. In making the announcement, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The Government have given long and anxious consideration to the position of Irish political prisoners and have arrived at the decision it is now my duty to announce.

"The Government have felt, after giving careful consideration to the approaching session of the convention in which Irishmen themselves will meet to settle the difficult problem of the future administration of their country, that this great experiment will mark a new era in the relations between Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Empire. It is, therefore, desirable beyond measure that the convention should meet in an atmosphere of harmony and good will in which all parties can unreservedly join. Nothing could be more regrettable than that the work of the convention should be prejudiced at the outset by embittered associations which might even hinder the settlement to which all look forward with hope.

"In these circumstances the Government have decided they cannot give better earnest of the spirit in which they approach the convention than by removing one of the main causes of the serious misunderstanding of this subject with which it is in their power to deal. They have decided, therefore, upon the release without reservation of all prisoners now in confinement in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland.

"They have not, however, arrived at this decision without careful consideration of two aspects of the case which it is impossible to ignore. They have satisfied themselves, first, that public security would not be endangered by such an act of grace, and, second, that in none of the cases concerned was participation in the rebellion accompanied by individual acts which would render such a display of clemency impossible.

"In recommending to the King grants of general amnesty to the persons in question the Government have been inspired by the sanguine hope that their action will be welcomed in a spirit of magnanimity, and that the convention will enter upon its arduous undertaking in circumstances that will constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which is the desire of all parties in every part of the United Kingdom and the British Empire."

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement was received with general cheers.

Joseph Devlin expressed his gratitude at the decision of the Government, but thought had they been advised to come to a decision earlier they would have avoided much irritation and created at a much earlier period the spirit of reconciliation and

good temper which they hoped would prevail in the future.

Herbert Samuel, for the English Liberals; George J. Wardle, for the Labor members; Eugene Wason, for the Scottish Liberals, and Ellis Griffith, for the Welsh members, expressed cordial approval of the action of the Government.

Dublin, June 15.—News of the Government's decision to release the Irish prisoners without distinction, which was published here before the official announcement was made in London, created the greatest enthusiasm. Newspapers which published the announcement, with the pictures of many of the more prominent prisoners, were quickly bought up.

The news was better than was expected, as it was believed that the Government, while releasing most of the prisoners, would make some exceptions.

History Of The Rebellion

The release without reservation of the prisoners taken in the Sinn Féin rebellion of Easter Monday, 1916, will form the third event within a month which, it is believed has gone further than any other period to settle the Irish question, since the Irish and English Parliaments were merged in 1801, or since the question of separating them again became a vital Imperial problem in 1885.

The first event was the convention by which Ireland, under the empire, is to be allowed to settle herself the form of autonomy she desires, announced by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on May 21; the second was the death of Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalists, announced on June 9, which symbolised, it has been said, the sacrifices that national Ireland has made in the war for the British Empire.

The Sinn Féin rebellion, which resulted in the arrest of over 3,000 persons, the execution of 14, and the death sentence, followed by reprieve, of 12, is among the most remarkable in history. It has been proved that it was to have been synchronous with the landing of German munitions in Ireland, together with an Irish leader with a message from the German Government.

For a week or more the Sinn Féin Volunteers had advertised Easter maneuvers. The Sinn Féin is a society which believes in securing the absolute independence of Ireland by force. On Good Friday, April 23, a German cargo ship, accompanied by two submarines, attempted to land arms, and was sunk, and Sir Roger Casement, who had landed from one of them, was arrested. He had been British Consul and Commissioner, but since the war he had been in Germany endeavoring to cause Irish prisoners of war there to turn traitors by taking part in a rebellion in Ireland.

The next day maneuvers in Dublin announced that the maneuvers of the volunteers had been postponed. Sunday was quiet. On Monday, the 26th, insurgents seized the Post Office, the Four Courts, Stephen's Green, and other prominent or strategic places, and defied the military. An attempt was also made to seize Dublin Castle, but it failed.

The fighting lasted a week. During the outbreak, on one hand, the "Irish Republic" was proclaimed, and, on the other, General Sir John Maxwell was appointed to execute martial law, first in Dublin, and then throughout Ireland. After 200 on both sides had been killed and several public buildings destroyed, the rebellion subsided. Casement was brought to trial, convicted, and hanged Aug. 2.

Women To Aid Coast Defense



WOMEN AVIATORS.

The above photograph shows Miss Vera Kitchin and Mrs. William Duffy, two of California's Aerial Defense League who have offered their aeroplanes and their services to the Government for coast defense work.

The entire corps is composed of six women who are expert aviators who are now taking a course at a California training ground, in war work.

How An English 'C.O.' Was Converted By Germans

BY PATRICK MACGILL

Author Of 'The Great Push,' &c.

The two stretcher-bearers placed their burden on the ground outside the dressing station. The leading bearer, a red-haired and heavily wrinkled man, straightened his shoulders and wiped the sweat from his forehead.

"Well, thank the Lord that we're here, anyway," he muttered in a weary voice. "It's hard work lugging them down from the firing line on a day as hot as this."

He looked at the limp figure which lay on the stretcher. The face of the wounded man was white and drawn, the eye were closed, the hands lay slack and lifeless across the blood-stained tunic.

The M. O. came to the door of the dressing station, a cigarette in his mouth, a white apron around his waist. Up till now—the hour was noon—the day had been a quiet one and cases had been few.

"Bring him in, my men," said the M. O. to the stretcher bearers.

They brought the wounded soldier in and placed him on the floor. The doctor bent down and with his scissors cut away all that remained of the tunic. A first field dressing had already been applied to the chest. It was there that the man was wounded. He groaned slightly as the doctor touched him.

"The first sound he's made since he copped it," said the red-haired man. "The poor devil got his packet in the trench and he flopped without a word. He's a good man, one of the best."

"A mate of yours?" asked the doctor.

"Yes," said the stretcher bearer. "I've been friendly with him for some time. He's a C. O., sir."

"What?"

"Didn't believe in war."

"A Conscientious Objector, sir. Doesn't believe in war; at least he didn't believe in it when he came out

here first. I was not a stretcher bearer then; I've just taken on this job for a spell, because I know a lot about first aid. But when this man came out I was doing my bit with the rifle and bayonet. Well, when he came to France three months ago he told me that he was a C. O. 'Reduced'?

I asked him, 'No, no; I'm a Conscientious Objector,' he says. 'I don't believe in war.'

"Neither do I," I says. That's why I'm out here tryin' to put an end to it."

"That's what ye've read in the papers," says he. 'It's not your own thoughts. You never think.'

"He was standing on the firestep when he was speakin', with his head well up and payin' no heed whatsoever to the dirt that the Germans were flingin' over us. I was keepin' well under cover at the same time. If a man is to be judged by his behavior there was nothing wrong with that fellow as he stood there as cool as a cucumber and the bullets whizzing round his head."

"Keep down," I says to him, 'or you'll get your napper knocked off.'

"Do you think that it's because I'm afraid of death that I object to war? he says, leaning his elbow on the parapet and lookin' at me."

"Well, I couldn't find an answer to make to him at that moment, and afterward I was certain that, though he objected to war, he was not afraid of death."

"But he was a bit tryin', all the same, for the time. He never took much interest in the work of a bayonet or the action of a rifle. I tried to help him as much as I could, but it wasn't much use."

"I'm not made for this kind of work," he often said to me. 'I'll never be a soldier.'

"And I came to believe him after a while, for he had nothin' that a

soldier should have—except courage. But I made a mistake.

His Conversion

"'Twas when we were chasin' the Huns, and them retreatin' across France and destroyin' churches and villages and cuttin' down orchards, that I noticed a change comin' over the C. O. 'Twas one night and we were stoppin' in a village where a lot of old men, old women and young children were left behind by the Huns. And these poor people had more than enough to tell us about what the Boche had done there. 'Twas fit to drive us half mad with anger. This C. O., knowing a bit of French, got their story from the people, and one evening he comes up to me and in a shamefaced way he says: 'Could you show me a few of your tips with the bayonet?'

"'What's come over you?' I asked him.

"'Nothin', he says; only these people have been tellin' me what they've suffered and I've been lookin' at their homes and their orchards, all that is left of them."

"So you've come round to my way of thinkin'?" I says, and he answers: 'I have, matey.'

"So I set to teach him as much as I knew, and it wasn't long till he was as good as myself with every trick of cold steel. And from then on he was one of the best. Bombin' or bayonet work, and he hadn't an equal. See him clearin' a dugout of Germans and you'd go far enough and not see a finer sight."

"So you'll patch him up as well as you can, sir, won't you?" said the red-haired man, fixing his eyes on the doctor. "An army of C. O.'s like him would do a lot to finish the war and the Boche Army forever."

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"The Hidden Menace" and "Absolute Black"

SYNOPSIS

"ABSOLUTE BLACK"

SEBASTIAN who has stolen the Vanishing Mantle from Ravengar, keeps the latter an invisible prisoner and with his own invisibility becomes a hidden and much feared menace. Sebastian seeks the bottle of black pellets which he has lost and where lies the substance of invisibility. It is found by some youngsters and Pat McGuire, a husky Irishman, prevents them from eating them just as Leontine, also in search of it, arrives upon the scene. While they are talking, an invisible hand tries to snatch it from them, but the Irishman is a match even for an invisible foe. Leontine offers him a large sum of money to guard it for her and from that time on McGuire meets the uncanny antagonist at every turn. Finally, after a desperate struggle, the bottle is lost in the water, when he falls from a bridge.

Sebastian goes to Ravengar's laboratory to get the scientist's diary and finds Leontine there ahead of him. Securing it, he locks her in and sets the place on fire. Meanwhile Ravengar, short circuiting an electric bell wire with his feet, gains his freedom, and rushing to the burning building, arrives just in time to save Leontine from a terrible death.

"THE HIDDEN MENACE"

SEBASTIAN, gaining possession of Ravengar's secret power—the mysterious mantle, black pellets, and the scientist's diary, takes refuge in the house of Whitey Wang, a denizen of the underworld.

Whitey reports the approach of Ravengar. Sebastian, confident of the powers of his invisible mantle, has no fear of him and remains in the room. But he relies on it once too often, for the mantle's composition without reinforcement from the solution made from the black pellets, the secret of which only Ravengar knows, refuses to work. Ravengar, surmising what has happened, pretends that he cannot see the crouched figure and quickly taking the key, locks the door on the outside and gets two policemen.

With characteristic daring, Sebastian climbs up a flimsy water spout to the roof, and over the house tops a wild chase follows. Like an animal at bay and fighting like a madman, he throws one of his pursuers to his death on the pavement below and escapes.

Whitey, who has been given the pellets and mantle for safe keeping, proves a poor custodian, and through Leontine, Ravengar regains them. She then presses him to explain the source of his mystic powers and Ravengar reveals the secret of "Absolute Black."

Suddenly they have an interruption and both turn to face Sebastian with reinforcements. A fight ensues, during which a false wig and moustache fall from Ravengar and Leontine makes a startling discovery.

SEE THE NEXT EPISODE—THE FINAL CHAPTER

BOMBING AT NIGHT BY NAVAL AVIATORS

Engine Trouble Meaning Death
Or Capture, British Fliers
Try To Reach Sea

ATTACK U-BOATS AND BASES

Airmen Retain Grim Sense Of
Humor In Thrilling
Adventures

By Bartimaeus

London, June 5.—As far as bombing operations are concerned, the Navy-that-Flies confines its attention principally to the German bases along the Belgian coast, and any lurking submarine or vagrant destroyer observed in the vicinity. Bombing is carried out by both airplanes and seaplanes, and differs from other forms of war flying in that it is principally performed at night.

The function of the bombing machines is to reach a given objective in as short a time as possible, without provoking more "serape" on the way than are inevitable, to "deliver the goods" and, if not brought down by anti-aircraft fire, to return with all speed. They are not primarily fighters, and when laden with bombs are not theoretically a match for a hostile fighting machine with unfettered maneuvering powers.

Engine trouble over enemy territory means almost infallible capture or death for the pilot of a bombing airplane. Yet in cases of disablement, rather than come down on the ground and suffer themselves or their machine to be taken prisoner, it is their gallant tradition to try to struggle out to sea. Here they stand about as much chance of life as a pheasant winged above a lake, but the machine sinks before German hands can touch it.

Now, it happened that on one such occasion the descent into the sea of a bombing machine was observed by two French flying boats which were out on patrol. The distressed was still within range of the shore batteries and the boches, smarting under the effect of the bombs she had succeeded in dropping, were retreating in the most approved Germanic manner by plastering the helpless machine with shrapnel as she slowly sank.

Rescue By A Flying Boat

The two French flying boats sped to the rescue and alighted in the water beside the wrecked British machine. One embarked the observer, who was wounded, and in spite of redoubled fire from the shore, succeeded in returning safely. The other French flying boat actually embarked the remaining occupants of the bombing machine, but was hit as it rose from the water and fell disabled.

The French pilot, seeing a boche seaplane approaching and a bevy of small craft inshore coming out against them, scribbled a message to say that his venture had failed; he found time to add, however, with true Gallic dauntlessness of spirit "Vive la France!" This message he fastened to the leg of his carrier pigeon and succeeded in releasing it before rescuers and rescued were taken prisoners.

From time to time curt official announcements of successful bomb raids upon German destroyer and submarine bases appear in the press. It may be that the naval honor or casualty lists are swelled thereby. But no one who has not stood in the wind that blows across the bombers' aerodrome at night in those last tense moments before the start, can form any idea of the conditions under which these grim laurels are earned.

One by one the leather-clad pilots conclude their final survey and climb up into their machines. They adjust goggles and gloves; there is a warning "Stand clear!" and the darkness fills with roaring sound as No. 1 starts his engine. For a few moments longer he sits in the utter isolation of darkness and the deafening noise of his own engine. No further sound can reach him; not another order nor valedictory "Good luck" from those whose lot it is to only stand and wait. He settles himself comfortably and fingers the familiar levers and throttle; then, with a jerk the bomber starts along the unseen ground, gathers way and, rising, speeds droming into the darkness like a gigantic cockchafer. A moment later No. 2 follows, then another, and another. The night swallows them and the sound of their engines dies away.

Returning From Flights

A couple of hours later in one of the gray painted huts that fringe the aerodrome a telephone bell jangles. The squadron commander picks up the receiver and holds converse with a tiny metallic voice that sounds very far away; the conversation ends, he puts on his cap and goes out into the darkness; a few minutes later a sudden row of lights across the aerodrome make bright pin-pricks in the darkness.

From away in the air comes the hum of an engine growing momentarily louder. It grows clearer as the homing machine circles overhead, and finally comes to earth with a rushing wind and the scramble of men's feet invisible. The pilot climbs stiffly out of his seat, pushing up his goggles, and puckers his eyes in the light of the lanterns as he fumbles for his cigarette case.

"Got 'em," he says laconically. "Seaplane sheds on the mole. Time for another trip?"

There is time, it appears. He drinks hot coffee while the armorer snaps a fresh supply of bombs into the holders and test the release gear. He answers questions curtly

Harvard Has New 'Tackling Dummy'



HARVARD BAYONET PRACTICE.

Harvard's old tackling dummy, straw whose sad lot is to receive bayonet thrusts from members of the Harvard Officers' Training Corps. The dummy has a rival named "Fritz," the same being a meal sack stuffed with

and his replies are very much to the point.

Their "Archies" are shooting well, and they've got a lot more searchlights at work than they had last time. Rather warm work while it lasted. He thinks No. 1 was hit and brought down in flames. No. 2 seemed to have engine trouble this side of our lines on the way back. No. 3 ought to be along soon.

And while he gulps his coffee and grunts in monosyllables there is a whirling overhead and No. 3 returns, loudly demanding a fresh supply of bombs with which to put an artistic finish to a row of blazing oil tanks.

They climb into their machines again and lean back resting, while the finishing touches (which sometimes come between life and death) are put to the machines and their deadly freight. Then once more they soar up into the night.

Wounded And Taciturn

Dawn is breaking when No. 4 returns, tired-eyed and more monosyllabic than ever. It came off all right, but No. 3 had seemed to lose control and slid down the beam of a searchlight with shell and balls of red fire (some new stunt, he supposed) bursting all about her. However, she got her bombs off first and touched up something that sent a flame 200 feet into the air. He himself bombed a group of searchlights that were annoying him and some trucks in a railway siding. He has an ugly shrapnel wound in the thigh and observes with grave humor that his boots are full of blood—this is a navy joke, by the way. Also that he could do with a drink. But it came off all right.

Now the seaplanes, who undertake much the same sort of job, keep pigs, and contemplate their stern mission with an unextinguishable and fathomless sense of humor. This may be accounted for by the fact that in life and death they are more in touch with the native element of the Navy-that-Floats and share much of its lightheartedness in consequence.

Aerial gymnastics are not in their line. They fight when they must and the straightest shot wins. If hit, unless hopelessly out of control, they take to the water like wounded ducks. If the damage is beyond temporary repair they sit on the surface and pray for the dawn and a tow from a friendly destroyer.

No aerial adventure is ever recounted (and the array of D. S. C. ribbons around their mess table is witness of the quality of these blindfold flights) without its humorous aspect well-nigh obliterating all else. One who fought a Zeppelin single-handed with a Wrenley Scot pistol and imprecations found himself immortalized only in the pages of a magazine of Puck-like humor they publish (fate and funds permitting) monthly.

Another, disabled on the water at the enemy's port, succeeded in getting his engines going as the crew of an armed trawler were leaning over the bows with beachhooks to secure him. He rose from the water beneath their outstretched hands, and recalled with breathless merriment nothing but the astonishment of their Teutonic faces.

Escape From A U-Boat

A third, similarly disabled, was approached on the surface by a German submarine. He raked her deck with his Lewis gun and kept her at bay by the simple expedient of picking off every head that appeared above her conning tower until she wearied of the sport and withdrew. From a seaplane point of view it was a pretty jest.

The Navy-that-Flies is quickly building up its own peculiar and imperishable traditions. Not least of these is the seaplane's invincible gaiety of spirit.

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ROOT INTERVIEWS THE RUSSIAN REPORTERS

Piles His Callers With Questions
While Deftly Eluding Direct
Queries Himself

By Herbert Bailey

Petrograd, June 19.—The members of the Root mission, who held two important conferences today, one of which was on financial questions, are still carrying out a program of observation and inquiry with minds even more open and receptive than the Balfourian mind.

The military section under General Scott visited the various units of the capital to learn the views of such military leaders as they are brought into contact with. They derive much amusement from watching stalwart Cossacks display their activity as dancers. Tomorrow they will start on a visit to headquarters at Moughilov to see General Brusiloff, the new Commander in Chief. The naval section, similarly employed in its particular sphere, starts tonight for Sebastopol. Charles P. Crane and John R. Mott left last night for Moscow.

Mr. Root, on the other hand, lives in an atmosphere of a dignified diplomatic, silent reserve. He is always busy, always inquisitive, always observant. It is he who interviews the journalists every morning, not they him, and the manner in which he eludes direct questions is a model for any young man studying the arts not less than the crafts of diplomacy.

The truth is, that one visiting Petrograd at the present time receives nothing but conflicting, though very vivid, impressions. Only time will insure due proportions, the sifting of the real from the apparent, the determining of the permanent from the transient, though with the impressions the members have received they are now daily accumulating knowledge.

An important phrase in Mr. Root's speech to the Council of Ministers, "With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom, and national independence," affords a striking indication of the standpoint from which the Ambassador Extraordinary approaches the situation in Russia and gives some index to his present views. Other phrases where Mr. Root refers to the danger, which threatens the liberty of nations, speaks of the necessity for fighting for the union of free democracies, and goes on to exhort the Russians to fight for American freedom equally with their own, are

also considered in all circles here as similar indications of his views as to the foundation of relations with Russia and the principal object of the policy he is pursuing.

A leading article in the Ivestia, the bulletin of the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, throws an interesting sidelight on the sense of self-importance of the pacifist Socialists and the illusion they conveniently cherish that the working classes in the allied countries are enslaved and deluded by capitalists. Speaking of the conditions of the calling of the conference to revise the Russian treaties, that journal says:

"We believe such conditions can be created only by an international struggle by the democracy against worldwide imperialism. Only such a struggle can cause the Governments of England and France to meet the demands of the Russian revolution. The decisive role in such a struggle should be played by the international conference called by the Stockholm Executive Council."

"One of the tasks of the conference would be the practical consideration and revision of treaties, so that the note published by the Provisional Government [suggesting such a conference] signifies a decisive change in the politics of Europe."

It is to be regretted that some men who hold responsible posts have the same sense of self-importance. Although it is vigorously denied, there is a distinct tendency to dictate to the Allies. The ludicrousness of helpless Russia assuming such a position is exposed by the Novoe Vremya. Unfortunately, this assumption of superiority by the Socialists and their belief that Russia alone is the true representative of freedom, combined with their desire for peace, will have an effect in molding the course of future events and determining how far Russia will render aid to the Allies.

WHAT TOMMIES CALL THEM

Popular British Generals Have Their Special Pet Names

Behind the British Lines in France, June 1 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Popularity is the forerunner of a nickname in the British Army.

Soldiers still think of Lord Roberts as "Bobs," and of Kitchener always as "K," or "K of K."

Sir Douglas Haig to the British private is never anything but "D. H."

Sir William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, is always "Wullie."

General Sir Robert Whigham's army name is "Wigwam."

General Sir Hubert Gough is "Goffy," and General Allenby is "The Bull."

No one ever thinks of General Rawlinson except as "Rilly."

General Maude rejoices in the title "The Strafer."

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Behind The Scenes Of The Seven-Day Restoration

A Remarkable Story Of The Origin And Development Of Chang Hsun's Ill-Fated Plot

—By A Monarchist Himself

BEHIND the scenes of the Monarchical Movement is a remarkable article written by Sun Yoh-yin, former Tatak of Anhui, and himself one of the ardent advocates of the adoption of a monarchy during the reign of Yuan Shih-kai. The article follows:

Chang Hsun besieged the Capital and effected the restoration of a monarchy. But the Republican troops near the Metropolis, together with the several provinces, opposed the measure and defeated the pig-tailed troops. The life of the movement is at an end and the general situation is expected to be settled in the near future.

Many critics attribute the success of the overthrow of Chang Hsun to the Tachuns of the Peiyang faction, who refused to associate themselves with the cause and liken their merits to those of the Tachuns of the South and Western provinces under Yuan Shih-kai, thus ignoring their offenses for their independence from the Central Government, their boldness in forcing President Li to dissolve Parliament and their violation of law and the Constitution, which they consider to have been more than redeemed by their heroic act in suppressing Chang Plot. Widespread

However, the question of the restoration of the monarchy has been in existence long before Chang's advocacy. The advocates did not include one or two, but leading men of more than ten provinces. It was because of the jealousy of the other advocates that Chang Hsun failed. The abruptness with which Chang effected the big coup made him the master of the whole situation, causing great envy among the other aspirants of the red buttons.

Moreover, the decisive attitude of General Chang Shao-tsen and Feng Yoh-hsian, in their indignation and opposition to the move, caused the timely decision of the two leaders, Feng and Tuan. They grabbed the opportunity in order to restore their lost reputations.

Even the instigators of the movement like Ni Shih-chung, Li Hua-chi and Chang Tso-lin began to waver in their faith and dared not to assist Chang Hsun openly, and when informed that the Hsuehchowfu troops suffered repeated retreat, they gave up hope for their success and changed their attitude to seek for honor at the expense of their confederates. Ni Shih-chung actually volunteered himself to be commander-in-chief of the South flank of the Punitive Expedition.

The writer has been a resident of Tientsin more than a year, during which he has been closely watching the development of the plot and is in a position to say that he knows it in every detail. In this article he will endeavor to present the most important points to the public.

When Yuan Shih-kai failed to proclaim himself emperor last year, the South and West provinces would not be satisfied unless Yuan abdicated from his Presidency. Telegrams demanding his withdrawal were received daily and the politicians under Yuan had almost exhausted their effort to bring about a settlement whereby they would not lose face.

Hsu Arch Conspirator

Meanwhile Hsu Shih-chang, as Premier, together with Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung, secretly discussed, through telegrams, the restoration of a monarchy. Hsu stated that since the Kuomintang members were so intractable, it would be best to restore the Manchus, so that even if Yuan did abdicate, he would be the Prime Minister, having still the complete power of administration.

After their decision, Liang Shih-yi and Chang Chin-fang were delegated to approach the Ta Ching Household,

but the proposal was rejected. They also despatched feelers to create an agitation for the movement among the diplomatic agents, but failed to get any endorsement.

The conferences at Nanking and Hsuehchowfu all had the restoration of the monarchy scheduled as topics for discussion. When Yuan Shih-kai's remains were shipped to Changtehfu, Honan, the military members of the Peiyang faction went there to offer their last reverence to their leader. They held a secret meeting which was presided over by Hsu Shih-chang. The motion for the restoration of the monarchy was unanimously carried and everyone present signed his name to a resolution to that effect.

The second conference at Hsuehchowfu, though apparently a measure to oppose the Kuomintang members in the existing Cabinet as well as in the Parliament, was a meeting for formulating plans for the monarchical movement. Ni Shih-chung was perhaps the most radical among the militarists present at the convention. On the other hand, Chang Hsun was repeatedly rapped by Ni for his procrastination. The final decision was that as soon as the movement obtained the endorsement of a certain foreign country, it would be immediately carried out.

Another Power Involved

The decision reached the ears of the certain military officer of the particular foreign nation stationed in Tientsin. He was at once introduced by Chu Kia-pao, civil governor of Chihli, to see Chang in Hsuehchowfu. He informed the monarchical advocate that the army of his country would most willingly assist him in carrying out his plans. At the same time he introduced Prince Su, Chuan Chi and Pop-tsap, the Mongolian brigand, to Chu Kia-pao, Lai Chen-chun and Chang Chen-fang, informing the latter that the prince and his associates were furnished with the best and the most up-to-date arms manufactured in his country and were ready to advance on Peking the following Spring.

Lai promised that he would approach the troops at Kalgan, who would participate in the revolt at the same time. He made a trip to Hsuehchowfu and Pengpu, arranging with Chang and Ni so that when the Mongolian brigands arrive at Kalgan, they were to go to Peking with troops, pretending, however, that they went there to protect the Metropolis, and restore Hsuan Tung to the throne. The proposals were conveyed by telegram to Chang Tso-lin, whose consent to join Chang and Ni was secured.

Fortunately, the Republican troops have been ever-victorious in the suppression of Mongolian rebels, who never got anywhere near Kalgan. So the original plans fell through. Otherwise, the restoration would have taken place several months ago instead of now.

When Lu Chung-yu was sent to a certain foreign country, the press reported that he went there to secure the endorsement of that nation for the restoration of the Manchus. Upon close investigation the writer learned that he was despatched by Hsu Shih-chang to find out the attitude of that nation in case China returns to the monarchical form of government. Lu took with him the proposals as suggested by Hsu which include the following articles:

- (1) The restoration of Hsuan Tung to the throne.
- (2) The appointment of a regent to act in the place of the Emperor.
- (3) The regent to be a Chinese, who had served under the Ta Ching Dynasty either as a Prime Minister or Minister with an unimpeachable reputation.
- (4) The regent is to be appointed by

the Emperor for a term of ten years, which term could be prolonged.

(5) The empress to be the daughter of a Chinese high official.

Other articles stipulated the privileges that the particular foreign power was to enjoy upon the success of the plans. Arsenals would be established with joint capital of China and the foreign country and a portion of the police administration of the Republic would be yielded to her.

Chang Hsun Hears Proposals

When Lu passed Hsuehchowfu on his way to go abroad, he personally presented the proposals to Chang Hsun for his approval. The latter not only refused to approve them but greatly scorned Hsu Shih-chang. Indignantly he remarked:

"These were drafted to give Hsu all the wealth and name he wants. What benefit will the Manchus derive from this arrangement? As to the question of experience and position, I will be just as good a regent as Hsu will make."

Lu was very much scared and did not dare to look up. When he wanted to leave and asked for the copy of the proposal, Chang said: "This has to be left in my office and will be duly filed for reference; you cannot have it."

Upon the arrival at the foreign country, Lu failed to approach the Prime Minister, but was given to understand that since this was a domestic issue of the Chinese, the foreign government in question was of the opinion that other nations should not interfere. The trip was an absolute failure; the monarchists in Shanghai and Tientsin promptly affixed the blame on Hsu Shih-chang for not having sent a more competent representative.

Thus begins the split between Hsu and Chang.

Hsu was glad of the opportunity when China sent a formal protest against Germany's submarine policy. He conferred with Liang Chi-chao and favored the speedy declaration of war against the Teutons. He also approached Tuan Chi-jui, telling him that the execution of the policy would win the support of the Entente Powers and the Peiyang faction would get all the assistance from them and recognition as the most important political faction of China. Tuan agreed and was resolved to take the third step.

Tachuns' Sudden Change

Rumors were current for some time that certain foreign powers shipped large amounts of gold to sugar the administrative authorities. These, of course, could not be confirmed, but the

New Greek King



KING ALEXANDER.

The above photograph shows King Alexander of Greece. He is considered pro-British and received his education in England.

action of the Military Governor, however, did look suspicious. When they were stationed at the respective provinces, nine out of ten of them declared that they were opposed to the declaration of war, but as soon as they arrived at Peking, they unanimously approved the policy.

Moreover, they were most enthusiastic in their change of attitude. They volunteered to explain to the Parliamentarians. Their action was just in contrast to their opinion several days previous to their Peking sojourn. The rumors, after all, were not absolutely groundless.

The First Obstacle

All is well so far. But here begin the obstacles. The demonstration in front of the Lower House defeated the instigators' own game. Cabinet was dismembered and the mandate dismissing the Premier came like a thunderbolt. Tuan went to Tientsin and declared that the mandate was unlawful because he himself did not countersign it. Then begins the third conference at Hsuehchowfu.

Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung both stated that since the nation was then in disorder, it would be the most opportune time to restore the monarchy. Decisions were arrived at as to all minor details. Certain provinces were to start the trouble, others were to join and still others were to mediate. The participants all swore that they would abide by the orders of the headquarters and would not withdraw before the accomplishment of their aim. If any of them withdrew or became a renegade, the other

members of the conference would punish him for his treason.

Anhui, Fengtien, Shantung, Honan, Chihli and Shansi, having declared their independence, marched their troops to Tientsin. The members of the Peiyang faction as well as those of the Chiao Tung and Yenchiu parties all desired to utilize the occasion to seek selfish ends. Upon the suggestion of Hsu Shih-chang, they established the rebel headquarters in that city. They wired to all the provinces that they would establish a provisional government and a parliament, while on the other hand, they secretly requested Chang Hsun to invite all the Tachuns throughout the country to elect Hsu Shih-chang Generalissimo.

Chang Hsun Jealous

The telegram to be circulated by Chang Hsun was drafted by Liang Chi-chao and was sent to Hsuehchowfu by Chuan Nun-hsuan. Upon reading the telegram, Chang felt greatly insulted, thinking that Hsu was trying to share the great honor which he deserved himself. He personally wired to Hsu, declaring that the arrangement was the most outrageous and he would never agree to it.

Hsu was more than disappointed in receiving the reply. He immediately became sick and shut himself up in his house and refused to see any guests. At the same time, the Yenchiu faction declared that it would maintain the Republican form of Government—the very party which encouraged the Tachuns to declare their independence and march against Peking had now forsaken Chang Hsun in order to escape the attacks of public opinion. The expediency with which that party acts is most admirable.

When Lai Chen-chung and Chang Chen-fang addressed the audience at the formal opening of the rebel headquarters at Tientsin on behalf of Chang Hsun and advocated the restoration of the Manchus, the subordinates of Tuan Chi-jui under the leadership of Wu Chung-yin immediately took exception and the meeting ended in great disorder when Wu almost had a fist fight with the speakers. It was Tuan Chi-kwei who saved the situation by mediation. No further meeting was held at the headquarters. This caused the failure of Chang Hsun's move.

In making a survey of the acts of the traitors during the year, the views of the different factions behind the scene are the same though their manner of execution may have been different. They all desired the abolition of the Constitution, the dissolution of Parliament and the election of Li Yuan-hung from the Presidency in order to place some one else in that position.

The most ardent advocates of the monarchical movement were Hsu Shih-chang, Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung. The point of difference between Hsu and Chang is that the former wanted to effect the coup indirectly, while the latter desired its inauguration directly.

Tuan Chi-jui's Part Uncertain

As to whether Tuan Chi-jui participated in the movement or not, the

writer is not in a position to pronounce definitely. However, we all know that his associates, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-kwei paid frequent visits to Hsu and Chang and secret agreements were entered upon.

The attitude of the Yenchiu faction was pro-monarchical at the beginning. Should the movement have succeeded, we could not expect it to be what it is today. We remember that while it declared itself to be in favor of the maintenance of the Republic, its agent, Lai Kung-wu, declared that if Chang could effect a government of a limited monarchy without losing the real spirit of a constitutional government, they were prepared to sacrifice the ideals of their party. It is evident that this faction had merely adopted the attitude of the fence-rider.

The result of the whole situation is

the sacrifice of Chang Hsun. We are afraid, however, the sacrifice will merely involve the sacrifice of his title as Tachun of Anhui and the Inspector-General of the Yangtze. The forces behind Chang Hsun have been transferred to a party, who might utilize them as Chang did. The views of Chang Hsun are being maintained by parties who might follow the footsteps of their preceding advocate. Moreover, Chang Hsun is still alive and being so will not allow his activities to be hindered.

We can not overestimate the danger before us. The writer has merely narrated what has happened with the hope that the journalists of the country will investigate the conditions of things in detail so that our fellow-country men will learn the real truth of the matter.

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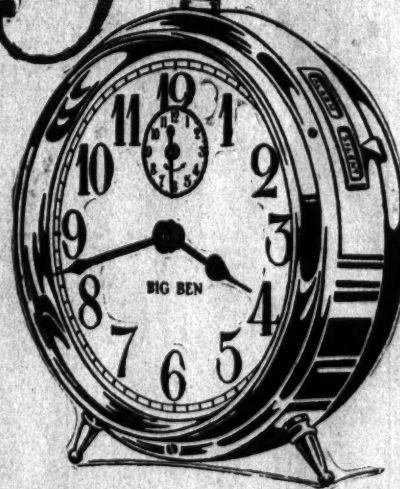
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New Title Deeds For
A World Of Free Men

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

—Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence.

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state of persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations. . . . these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation."

—Jefferson, in his First Inaugural Address, 1801.

There is today slowly forming itself in the world's mind a world charter under which the world may dwell in peace and without which peace is not possible. It is as old as good men and women. The necessity of it lies in its general acceptance as practical politics by the world at large—Germany dissenting.

The many clauses of this great charter which will render the world safe for democracy has had many makers. The heart of it was well expressed by Mr. Asquith when Prime Minister. More recently it has been formulated by the French Premier, M. Ribot, and now President Wilson has enshrined the new spirit in a notable message addressed first to the Russian people.

"President Wilson's message to Russia is an extraordinarily powerful piece of writing," says the Manchester Guardian.

"President Wilson," says the Morning Post, "has promulgated what may be called the charter of the Allies, wherein is set forth in terms measured, dignified, and plain the supreme objects for which they are fighting, and the conditions under which alone those objects can be achieved."

"It is not too much to say that this is one of the most memorable documents that have issued from any State Department during the war. Friendly in tone it is inexorable in logic, and with a sure touch it dismisses dangerous illusions and sets in their place the realities that have to be faced if the friends of freedom are not themselves to betray the cause that they proclaim."

"With his unflinching faculty for voicing the purposes of the Allied nations with moderation and clarity, and a force no other living statesman can surpass, President Wilson has recalled the world of enemies, Allies and neutrals, to the great fundamental issues of the war," says the Daily News.

"In four sentences Mr. Wilson states the principles that every one of the warring nations—Germany with the rest—must soon or late accept."

"No people must be forced under a Sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrong done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples."

"The implications of these principles are far-reaching. They will be found in all likelihood to point to a wide extension of international control, as, for example, in parts of Africa and the Ottoman Empire. And they afford an infallible test of good faith. Russia and France and Britain and the rest of the Allies can accept them in every syllable. Can the people of Germany and Austria resolve deliberately to shed new oceans of blood to repudiate them?"

"The American people are taking a great part in this struggle," says the Telegraph. They are rendering naval, military, economic, and financial aid; but, greater than all at this moment, when some elements in Russia are weighing the Allied cause in the balance of their new-found freedom, is the moral ascendancy which the United States can assert as opposed to the wiles of the enemy."

"The great Western Republic has no selfish ends to serve; she seeks no material profit. She has abandoned her neutrality at a time when German agents are anxious to convince the Russian people that there is no difference between the ideals of the Allies and those of the Central Powers except in so far as the former are pledged to

annexation and reparation. The truth is proclaimed today. President Wilson's delayed message to Petrograd is a fine declaration of rights, not of a nation, but of humanity."

"President Wilson's message to the Russian Government in every line and sentence hits the mark," says the Mail. "In the words of the greatest American poet, 'The touch of it tells in action.' It may be summed up in the watchword 'No peace with the Hohen-zollerns.'"

"The President warns the Russian people that the restoration of the status quo would only mean the restoration of the conditions 'out of which this iniquitous war issued,' that there must be changes, and that these changes must be carried out by 'practical means.' Fine words alone will not save the world."

"There is not a word in the message with which Great Britain, France, and Italy will not agree," adds the Mail. "Every one of President Wilson's principles they can readily accept. No indemnities, except to pay for manifest wrongs done; no territorial changes, except to secure those who inhabit that territory 'a fair chance of life and liberty,' embodies our British doctrine. Wisest of all, and most powerful as an argument, is the great President's reminder that the proper time for generosity is when the victory has been won, not now while Germany still preens herself on her wickedness and exults in her crimes."

"The President sets the issue quite plainly," says the Chronicle. "Unless," he says, "we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty." That is what the Hohenzollerns see just as clearly as we do. They know that if only they could divide and baffle the present coalition, no other coalition would ever dare to stand between them and their vision of world-rule. So they and for the democracies alike 'the day has come to conquer or submit.'"

"The clue to the whole message is the view advanced at the outset, that the war has begun to go against Germany," says the Manchester Guardian. "He speaks of her 'inevitable and ultimate defeat.' But inevitable on one condition: the maintenance of unity of purpose between the Allies. If the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will, he says, overcome us; by which, we take it, he means not necessarily that they will obtain a military victory, but that they will win in the political struggle that will follow the war."

"Unless we pour out blood and treasure and succeed, we may never be able to unite again. We must therefore conquer now or submit later. So true is it that Germany's sole hope, as in our disunion that she has begun to use for her own purposes political parties to which she has never been just or fair, or even tolerant, in the past. Nor will she be in the future; she is using them for their own undoing."

"There are no signs of any change of spirit in the German Government, no admission of fault or mistake, far less of crime against mankind. If they profess 'liberality and justice of purpose' it is in the hope of preserving their own power in Germany and their projects of power abroad. President Wilson calls these 'private projects,' meaning that the welfare of the German people or nation does not in any degree depend on their success, but only the importance and advantage of their promoters—a distinction that Russian Socialists will find to their mind. The facts confirm this view of the motives of German propaganda."

"Germany has overdone her solicitude for the new Russian liberties; it is obviously affected. She could probably get to Petrograd in a month in the present disorganisation of the Russian armies, and if she has not tried, the reason is that she prefers the disunion of the Allies even to a victory over one of them. She might, indeed, if she brought about a peace on the terms of disunion, use the Russian Republic as the Russian autocracy used the French Republic, but her object would be the subversion of the principles at home and abroad for which the revolution stands."

"Such, in paraphrase, we take to be the main argument of President Wilson's message so far as it relates to the motives of Germany."

"President Wilson, in laying down conditions traverses none of the principles of the Russian revolutionaries," adds the Guardian. "He merely takes

Perhaps no British author is better equipped to counsel the writers of America as to the way in which they can best help their country in the war than Sir Gilbert Parker. Born and educated in Canada, Sir Gilbert is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the United States, where he has a large number of friends. And since, from the beginning of the war, he has been in the service of the British Government, he may be supposed to have gained valuable experience in the matter of literary aid to a nation at war.

But the author of "The Judgment House," "The Right of Way," and many another widely read novel is a modest man, disinclined to advise or to preach. This is the reason why he would not yield to the request to advise patriotic American authors, but preferred, during a recent visit to New York, to tell of the way in which he had seen the authors of England responding and reacting to the war.

"What," he was asked, "was the first reaction of British authors to the war?"

"Authors," he replied, "like all classes of people in Great Britain, were stunned and shocked by the declaration of war. They said, as all people said, 'Here is a great war which will call upon all the energies, the capacities, and the patriotism of the population.' On the whole it was rather an abstract than a definite thing. It was war."

"Very little of the horrors of war got into the minds of people generally, and therefore very little of the real terrors of armies fighting seized the imagination of authors. That it was a war with Germany and Austria was the main consideration, and it satisfied the indignant feelings of many authors who had long believed that Germany meant to impose her will and system upon the world and upon England. The newspapers were full of poems and what I might call exclamations which could have been written about any war at any time in the world's history."

"Then the wounded began to return and the stories of the fighting began to be told. Thereupon recruiting speeded up, and by the end of the year the method of expression which indicated an attitude of mind changed greatly. Everything became definite, intimate, and awful. Verse practically stopped. Some authors, immediately after war broke out, had begun to use it for purposes of fiction, but the remarkable thing is that among the big men none ventured to write of the war with the exception of H. G. Wells."

"I regard the last one hundred pages of 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through' as a great dramatic display as may be found in modern literature, but I venture upon this hazard, that when he began the book Mr. Wells did not see either where his characters were leading him or what the outcome of the conflict of emotions started would be. Notice that he begins the book with a very striking sketch of an American, and it is assumed by the intelligent reader that that American will play a great part in the book. Personally I think Mr. Wells thought he would. But the American practically disappears from the book, and his existence in the book plays no real part except illustrative."

"I believe that Mr. Wells had a revelation halfway through the book and then saw the end as it now is. That serves to illustrate my point that authors, like other thinking people, were beaten about like travelers in a wild storm, which confuses, blinds, emotionalises, makes unsteady. Mr. Wells issued from his first novel of the war triumphantly, but I don't believe he saw the end of it from the beginning, except vaguely."

"I don't think that the authors of Great Britain and the empire are yet able to grasp and see the terrible

off their wings and gives them legs instead, which is a service in this world."

"No annexation. Except, Mr. Wilson would add, where no annexation would condemn human beings wholesale to death, as in Armenia, or commit the equal crime of the murder of nations, as in Alsace-Lorraine, or Poland, or Palestine, or Trieste, or perhaps even Mesopotamia."

"No indemnities. None, agrees Mr. Wilson, except payment for manifest wrongs. It is a powerful piece of analysis, and if it is read and understood in Russia it will settle the future

significance of this war. There has been nothing like it in the world's history. Between twenty-five and thirty millions of men are in arms, and when the United States adds her quota the piled-up strife will be infinitely greater than the world has ever known."

"War experts, before this strife began, declared that no conflict could last beyond a few weeks because the weapons of destruction were so terrible. What are the facts? The greatest qualities of the human race in all time and history have been surpassed by a courage, a smiling courage, by deathless determination, by a magnificent persistence greater than iron and steel."

"Think of all the weapons of war now bursting their death and destruction upon the sons of men, and then, if you will, that the army of Great Britain—I only instance hers because I know it—that the army of Great Britain is a civilian army and was, until a few months ago, a volunteer army—men out of the shops, the offices, the factories, the mines and the fields, giving themselves for the nation's sake, to make war. We all know now they've done it. The British Army today is as highly organised and, because of its intelligence, more highly skilled than the German Army. That is shown in the fighting going on day by day. Well, can you wonder if British authors, faced by the immensity of the issues, have failed to do the big war literature? I believe William Dean Howells has lately said that war destroys literature. I cannot help but recall the war literature of the American civil war, and I'm wondering whether Mr. Howells has forgotten James Russell Lowell, the authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and the authoress of 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic.' If Mr. Howells means fiction, one can only say there were practically no writers of fiction in those days in the United States. If he means literature, I think he has miscalculated."

"May an event like the war be expected to produce great literature?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, that's a natural question that arises out of what I have just been saying," said Sir Gilbert. "My own opinion is that this war will produce in all English-speaking countries a tremendous reaction. The drama is one of surpassing power, in which millions of men live under the daily threat of death. Some of the noblest spirits, British and American, have offered themselves and have given their life-blood—men like Rupert Brooke—and such men cannot return to the old life (if they do return at all) with minds for little things. Men who face death may do the thousand little things of life, but not in the field of art and literature will they think the little things."

"Already the great certain outcome of this war is a living historical sense. Men who have seen the clash of nations and the violence of great battles will not return to the tuppenny-ha'penny problem story and the photographic realism and the clever inanity of certain authors who will have had their day. The bigger thing is coming. The great legitimate drama of life and character, national and individual, will seize and absorb and control the passionate emotions which make great literature, great art. Whether many of the living authors will rise to the opportunity and to the occasion heaven alone knows; but of this I am absolutely certain, that men will rise—either men who are known and have reputations, or men who are unknown—and will deal majestically with the great events, not necessarily of the war itself, but with the great events of national and individual life which are affected by the war."

"Let me give an illustration of what I mean. I am thinking of Russia. I have reason to believe that the promoters of the revolution

so many great Powers will be able to escape defeat at the hands of its own people, either by cajolery or by open tyranny."

"What, however, will make revolution in Russia as certain as anything in human affairs is the defeat of the German Government. That, and that alone, will give the German people a real chance to achieve its own liberty, as Russia has done. Would there be a free Russia now if the autocracy had won as many battles over the Germans as the Germans have over the Russians?"

In Russia intended not a republic but a constitutional monarchy. They intended to force the Tsar into granting a liberal Constitution. They expected to shed a good deal of blood in securing their ends, but the thing was bigger than their thoughts, and the Tsar went and the republic came."

"There's anarchy in Russia. The Russian Revolution corresponds in many ways to the French Revolution. For five years the French Revolution was performing its monstrous crimes before Napoleon came. But the point is that Napoleon came, and came from a little island which was only French by possession. Now, unless Russia has such a dictator as Napoleon became, I see no hope for her or her share with the Allies in the struggle against the Central Powers. But the man will rise; with every revolution the man has risen. It may be Kerensky. I don't know. But it will be somebody."

"And so I think the same about the literature and the art that will come after this war. The men will rise and lead and illustrate and inspire. Nothing will be the same, after this war, in Great Britain. Limitations of party and party policies will be destroyed. New questions will arise; a new struggle will ensue. It won't be a question of Liberal and Conservative and Labor, with all the old cries booming, 'thank God! We'll get down to hard pan.'"

"You in this country will have your own problems, and I'm not sure that it won't be given to you to win this war for the world's sake and for God's sake against the worst foe that democracy has ever known. Your people have not yet grasped the terrible significance of this struggle, but they will. And in war and in literature and in art you will prove yourselves the makers and begetters of new things. You gave the Germans the submarine. You must now try and give yourselves and the Allies that which will destroy it. I don't know what your authors are doing, but I do know this, that this great war which will destroy so much will also create so much that the big things will occupy and control the skilled intelligence of the writer and the artist. The things that Frank Norris tried to do will be done in a big way in England and America as a result of this war."

"Have you written any fiction of the war?" Sir Gilbert was asked.

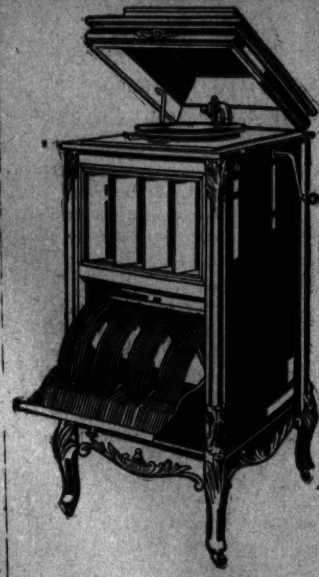
"No, I haven't," he replied. "I have published two books of fiction since the war began, but they were both written before 1914. I have written, however, a book about the war called 'The World in the Crucible,' which, like all books of the kind, is now almost ancient history, so swiftly do things move in these days."

"You have been doing war work, have you not, for the British Government?"

"Yes; from the day that war broke out I have had American publicity in my charge, and I say this with much gratitude and satisfaction, that the policy which I pursued, which was always approved by the British Government, was to avoid trying to preach to or advise the American people. My view was to put before them the facts, all Government papers, all things relative and intimate, and let them judge for themselves. Needless to say, there were those who thought that a more spectacular policy would be more effective. I can only remark that my visit to this country has taught me that the course I adopted was the right one. I always believed that the United States would come into the war on her own volition. She has done so, and I am very glad to say that when ill-health, due to overwork, compelled me to relinquish responsibility for American publicity, the United States in her own time and on her own judgment came into the war. All's well that ends well."

Forecast Of Radical Changes After War Ends

Literature, Art, Politics, Government—All Will See a New Order When Peace Comes Again, in the Opinion of Sir Gilbert Parker

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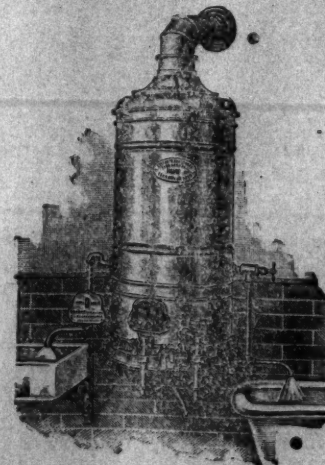
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Every student of history, no matter how superficial his outlook, must have realised that each great wave of reformation has spent itself without completely clearing the shore upon which it has broken. It is usual to attribute this to the inability of the human being to live up to his own ideals, and to his tendency to return to the fleshpots of Egypt, even though

those fleshpots should entail submission to the whips of the taskmasters. Then, after a time, there may come a new generation, with fresh ideals and undimmed hopes, and the wave of reform will begin to gather itself again, and will thunder on the shore, but again only to recoil leaving many of the sand castles before it untouched. No better example of what

this means could, perhaps, be chosen than the French Revolution.

The French Revolution, in its incipient stages, was a revolt against a condition of things so hideous that the only difficulty is to understand how it could have been endured for so long. It began, as revolutions are wont to, quietly enough, but gradually the passions of the human mind, released and aggravated by an unaccustomed freedom, worked themselves up into an orgy of bloodshed and destruction. Both the bloodshed and the destruction have, of course, been ridiculously exaggerated. The number of people absolutely murdered during "the Terror" would, indeed, by a mere counting of heads, prove a bagatelle compared to the slaughter of any religious persecution. Still the very violence of the explosion caused the movement the more rapidly to spend itself, with the result that the very excesses of "the Terror" provided an opportunity for the generating of a mass of suggestion against political progress and political freedom, the result of which was manifested when the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Kings of France and Prussia, agreed to the secret treaty of Verona, commonly known as the treaty of what is usually termed the Holy Alliance of 1822.

This remarkable document, which was composed in the interests of autocracy, was aimed at uniting the signatories in a common campaign in favor of the divine right of Kings, and against all representative institutions, including particularly the freedom of the press. The freedom of the press was, indeed, seen to be the greatest danger to autocracy. So much so that Article II of the treaty declared that, "It cannot be questioned that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of Princes. The high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all desirable measures to suppress it, not only in their own states but also in the rest of Europe." It is just ninety-five years since the Treaty of Verona was signed, and those ninety-five years have witnessed the greatest struggle

in the political history of the world, but it has been a struggle waged not in the welter of physical inhumanity, in the open, as was the case in the French Revolution, but through a vast ramification of hidden forces all uniting for the destruction of freedom of thought in the press, and for utilising the press itself and every other available avenue for the unleashing of a flood of suggestion, and for an organised mental campaign against civil, political, and religious freedom.

In order to understand the political trend of today it is absolutely necessary, then, to be completely familiar with the relation of the Treaty of Verona to the political events of the century. The immediate effect of the document was the effort made by France, as the mandatory of the signatory powers, to suppress popular liberties in Spain; and the despatch by Austria of imperial troops into Italy to strengthen all the forces of reaction, and to support the Pope. The Pope, of course, was not an actual signatory to the treaty, but the third article of the treaty had specifically extended the thanks of the contracting powers "to the Pope for what he had already

done for them, and to solicit his constant co-operation in their views."

The effect of all this was rapidly manifest. There dawned that period of autocratic suppression of popular liberties, of high-handed interference with the press, and of the support of ecclesiastical authority, which made the early Nineteenth Century a blot on the page of progress. It was, in consequence of the gathering political night, in Europe, that Canning made his famous declaration that he had called in the New World to redress the balance of conditions in the Old World. In plain English he made his appeal to the Government of the United States, which ended in Thomas Jefferson, amongst others, inducing President Monroe, in the ensuing session of Congress, to institute the Monroe Doctrine, which was aimed at preventing the spread of the conditions then prevailing in Europe to the South American continent. The action of President Monroe destroyed any hope that the Holy Alliance might have had, at that time, of crushing the growing liberties of the revolting European colonies in South America, and the safeguarding of liberties in the Western

Hemisphere was followed by a series of revolutions which, in a measure, freed Europe. The Polish revolutionaries, the red shirts of Garibaldi, the followers of Mazzini all applied the torch to the edifice of the Holy Alliance, though as a political entity that alliance had long been dissolved. There was, of course, savage repression, and it was then that General Sebastiani unwittingly raised a monument to the horrors of the Russian suppression, when he made, in the Chamber of Deputies, the famous declaration, "La tranquillite regne a Varsovie."

All these political intrigues, all these acts of repression were, however, only made possible by what may be termed the chloroforming of the world's political conscience. Autocracy was in power, and autocracy had realised the full meaning of the saying of that spindle-legged Solomon of the Seventeenth Century, "No Bishop, no King!" If men could not be induced to submit to the ills they had, by fear of the rope or the knout, they must be induced by fear of the tortures of another world. In this vast system of suggestion, based necessarily upon ignorance, the revolutionary tendencies of the world were to be tempered, and the divine right of Kings buttressed. As, however, time went on it was found that, with a growing disbelief in the philosophy of Dante and Milton, a new and additional form of suggestion must be introduced, so that as the world repudiated its allegiance to

King Log, it might be found making its obeisance to King Stork. The suggestion of the old theology, in short, had to be supplemented by the suggestion of the new philosophy. The wave of popular freedom, refusing to be stopped by the command of a Canute in canonicals had to be dammed by a more modern method of authority supported by those mental arguments which appeal not only to human fears, but more insidiously to human ease and appetites. Thus there was arrayed against the world's liberties, a new and a more powerful foe than had ever faced them in the past.

Autocracy, it must be remembered, is a mental condition. But it is necessarily manifested to the world in the form of a state or an individual wielding arbitrary power. Plutarch expressed this in the famous phrase, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" Upwards of sixteen centuries later Louis le Grand declared, "L'etat c'est moi." That precisely was the spirit of the Holy Alliance, and that most unquestionably is the tone of the Middle Europe group of powers today. The sentiments which animated the bond of the two Emperors and the two Kings in 1822 are the very sentiments which have been given voice to by the bond of the two Emperors, the King, and the Sultan, today. That is inevitable, for the simple reason that the argument of suggestion to its victims is ever the same, "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil."

Yellow And White Color Scheme For Porch

"I'm to have a yellow and white porch this year," so the Women From the Country, in town on a flying shopping trip, confided to the girl who lives in the city flat. "It is going to be the prettiest spot imaginable, when I get it done. You must come out to see it and then, perhaps, you can get an idea about how to arrange some kind of a comfortable corner on the roof of your apartment here."

"Our old house has just had a coat of fresh cream-white paint this spring, and now we are all ready for our porch furniture. For the roofed-over section, of course, we have willow chairs and a magazine table, but I'm trying something entirely

new on the porch—which is really an open terrace—on the west. We have never used that so much as we have wanted to, because of the lack of a roof, and yet we have never wanted to build a roof over it. This year, however, we mean to enjoy it to the full. It is so much wider than the other porch that we can make more of an outdoor sitting room out of it. We have arranged a sort of modest pergola over it and hope to have plenty of vines, but, to be sure of shade, I have bought one of those huge beach umbrellas to be put up in the center, through a hole in the table.

"This table, by the way, and the four chairs that go with it, are made of iron painted white. I have been trying my hand at upholstering, and have made some yellow covers for them out of a thick material somewhat like denim. They are bound about with white and look gay and festive. The hammock stand—of course, there's to be a hammock—is painted and enameled white to match, and I have had the mattress covered with a heavy yellow and white denim to match the chair seats; the canopy, too, is made of the same material. And, of course, there are to be plenty of yellow and white cushions with washable covers. The umbrella is yellow, also, and I think I shall attach white tassels to the points; they will look so cheerful waving in the breeze. Now I am making a cover for the table of that same yellow, bound with white.

"Won't my west terrace be an attractive place in the afternoon? And just think how nicely lemonade and little white-frosted cakes will fit into the color scheme when I want to have a sewing party there! I feel almost as though I were going to a new place for the summer, or having a new house. You must be sure to come to visit me and bring plenty of sewing of knitting to do in that comfortable big hammock. Oh, I was almost forgetting my garden. I am having a nice old-fashioned garden on that west side of the house and I shall have plenty of yellow flowers for you to look out upon from our yellow and white terrace."



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\$7,415,434,521, IS BIG SUM APPROPRIATED BY AMERICA FOR WAR

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NATION FULLY CONFIDENT IT CAN FINANCE ALLIES

Our Government Expects A Speeding Up Of Campaigns Against Germany As Result Of American Stream Of Cash

By Louis Seibold

Washington, June 16.—With the full financial program of the Government before them, the Congressional committees in charge of appropriations have made an estimate of the amount of money which the Government will require to prosecute the first year of its war against Germany.

Confronted with appropriations made since the first of January or provided in pending bills aggregating \$8,558,653,958, the Liberty bonds and War Tax Revenue Bill now before Congress, plus the ordinary sources of revenue, are expected to provide an adequate supply of money to enable the United States and its Allies to prosecute successfully the war against Germany.

The Government's financial resources for the eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 1 aggregated \$1,399,238,247, and there was actually on hand in the Treasury yesterday a balance of \$349,451,191.

Secretary McAdoo, who closed at Baltimore last night the remarkably successful campaign he has been conducting for three weeks throughout the country in the interest of the bond sales, has not yet indicated whether the excess of subscriptions over the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 of the bonds will be applied to the sale of the remaining \$3,000,000,000 authorized by Congress.

War Tax Problem

The prospect for a successful solution of the war tax problem is not so encouraging. When the Ways and Means Committee of the House prepared the War Tax Bill Secretary McAdoo estimated that it should yield \$1,800,000,000 in order to take care of the short-term Treasury notes authorized by Congress, the remaining \$200,000,000 to be diverted from regular sources of the national income.

It is probable, therefore, that Secretary McAdoo will urge upon Congress the necessity for supplying the amount of money provided in the bill as framed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

The Senate Finance Committee has chopped out and reduced a good many of the items which were expected to yield this amount, so that the measure in its present shape will supply not more than \$1,500,000,000. The Secretary probably will point out to the Senate Finance Committee in a day or two the advisability of restoring many of the items contained in the House Bill in order that the Government may have the money it requires for both foreign and domestic uses.

If he adopts this course it probably will precipitate a first class row that may continue indefinitely and defer the adjournment of Congress beyond the tentative period of July 15 for final adjournment.

As far as the Financial Committees of the two Houses have been advised the Government will not ask for any additional sums of money for the present. It is not denied, however, that the exigencies of the war may compel it to submit another war budget calling for a very large sum of money when Congress meets in regular session in December next.

Other Bills Pending

The only bills carrying unusual appropriations now before Congress are those setting aside \$152,500,000 for the control of the food supply, \$11,450,400 for stimulating agriculture and providing for a survey of food production throughout the country and the River and Harbor Bill of \$25,895,000.

The appropriation made at the regular session of Congress between January 1, and March 4, totaled \$1,986,277,050. None of these appropriations were for the extraordinary expenses of the war, although they included substantial increases for the Army and Navy Department of the Government.

All of the war appropriations have been made since April 6, when Congress, at the instance of the President, declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany. Since then Congress has provided essentially for war purposes \$7,415,434,521, including the legislation still pending.

The total appropriations for the army and navy made during the regular session was \$966,099,691 and at the special session \$2,876,294,642, making a total for essentially war purposes of \$3,842,394,333.

The Financial Committees of Congress add to this total \$100,000,000 set aside for the use of the President in providing for the national defense in avenues not regularly connected with the army and navy and \$405,000,000 for merchant vessels and naval auxiliaries.

With these additions the total for legitimate army and navy war pur-

Billions Voted By U.S. For War

Washington, June 16.—Among the principal appropriations made at the special session of Congress in connection with America's share in the war are the following:

Loans to the Allies \$3,000,000,000
Flotation expense of Liberty Bonds and Treasury certificates 7,063,946
Interest on Liberty Bonds 70,000,000
War risk insurance 50,000,000
Urgent Deficiency Bill for Military, Naval and Miscellaneous War Purposes 3,281,294,541

In addition to the above amounts the regular session appropriated large sums for the army and navy and other branches of the national defense, while in the present session there are pending the bill appropriating \$152,500,000 for food control and the bill voting \$11,450,400 for stimulating agriculture and a food survey.

Of the total appropriations \$7,415,434,521 are credited to war purposes and \$1,143,215,436 to the domestic machinery of the Government.

posers is swelled to \$4,287,394,233.

List Of Appropriations

The sums appropriated since April 6 are as follows:
Loans to the Allies of the United States, \$3,000,000,000.
Flotation expenses of Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates, \$7,063,946.
Interest on \$2,000,000,000 Liberty bonds, at 3 1/2 per cent \$70,000,000.
For the war risk insurance, \$50,000,000.
The Urgent Deficiency Bill, for military, naval and miscellaneous war purposes, \$3,281,294,541.
For stimulating agriculture and food survey (pending), \$11,450,400.
For food control (pending), \$152,500,000.
For expenses of extra session, \$68,020.
Specific appropriations for the army and navy made at the regular session of Congress were as follows: Army Appropriations Bill, \$273,046,322.
For fortifications, \$51,396,593.
For the military academy, \$1,944,896.
Regular Naval Appropriation Act, \$517,273,802.
For armories, arsenals and the Panama Canal, \$16,000,000.
To supply general deficiencies in the military establishment, \$38,129,536.
To supply general deficiencies in the naval establishment, \$8,908,540.
The extraordinary appropriations for the army and navy made since April 6 were as follows:
For the military establishment and National Council of Defense, \$2,358,743,076.
For the naval establishment, \$517,551,465.
Domestic Expenses
Omitting the sums appropriated for war purposes and in fact for the regular support of the army and navy establishments, the cost of running the domestic machinery of the Government totals \$1,143,215,436, or less than one-eighth of the aggregate amounts appropriated by Congress for all purposes since January 1. Congressional experts therefore credit to war purposes \$7,415,434,521 already appropriated by Congress.

No estimate of the additional amounts of money required to prosecute the war until next April have been reduced to paper. The financial authorities of Congress are convinced, however, that the aggregate will not be far from \$10,000,000,000, of which amount probably \$6,000,000,000 will have been loaned to the European Allies of this Government and \$4,000,000,000 expended by it in promoting its own military and naval contributions to the general cause.

Not since the tragic murder of

little Ruth Wheeler, for which Albert Walter Wolters paid the penalty in the death chair at Sing Sing, has New York been so stirred by a crime as it has been by the slaying of seventeen-year-old Ruth Cruger, whose body has just been unearthed from the basement of a bicycle-repair shop where she was last seen alive. Alfredo Cocchi, the proprietor of the shop, vanished soon after the Cruger girl's disappearance. He is

now in Italy and arrangements are being made to have him extradited.

Ruth Cruger's disappearance was singularly marked here by apathy on the part of the police, and the discovery of the girl's body was only due to the persistence of Mrs. Grace Humiston, a lawyer, who worked tirelessly in an effort to solve the mystery. Mrs. Cocchi, the wife of the missing man, has been taken into custody as a material witness. She disclaims any knowledge of the crime.

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GOVERNMENT TO END ANARCHY IN AMERICA

Emma Goldman and Berkman in Tombs, Unable To Get \$25,000 Bail Each

NEW RAID MADE ON REDS

26 Of Russian Group Taken To Headquarters; Printing Press Seized

New York, July 17.—The Federal authorities, backed by the full power of the New York Police Department, are determined to put an end to anarchy. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leaders, arrested late Friday afternoon, were held in \$25,000 bail each to wait the action of the Federal Grand Jury, which on Tuesday is expected to begin an investigation of the entire anarchist situation in the Southern District of New York. Berkman and Miss Goldman, after a night in the Tombs, were taken to the Federal Building yesterday morning and arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel W. Hitchcock, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the selective draft law. They were in a defiant mood when they arrived, but were meek as lambs when two hours later they were returned to the Tombs in default of bail.

Emma Goldman and Berkman are principals in a nation-wide conspiracy against the Government was the statement made in court by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content. That other anarchists in addition to Berkman and his woman colleague may be involved in the Grand Jury investigation is not denied by the Federal authorities and indictments are probable against other persons who have been identified with anarchistic activities in New York City since Congress declared war on Germany. Many of these anarchists are out and out German sympathizers, while all of them are anti-American.

As stated yesterday the most important development of the raid on the Berkman-Goldman headquarters at 20 East 125th Street, Friday, was the seizure of a large mass of written matter, a card index believed to contain names of 90 per cent of the anarchists of consequence in this country and Canada and of 10,000 persons said to be subscribers to the anarchist publications edited by Berkman and Miss Goldman. Federal agents were still busy over the anarchist files and records yesterday and it will probably be tomorrow afternoon before all of them can be read and persons identified and located.

The first fruits of the anarchist round-up yesterday was the raiding early in the afternoon of the headquarters of the so-called Russian Group of Anarchists, at 534 Fifth Street, all of whom are followers of the Goldman-Berkman school. On the walls of the room the police found a crude painting entitled "L'Anarchico," which show an anarchist in the act of throwing a lighted bomb at a building which is supposed to represent a structure devoted to the enforcement of law and order. The picture, together with a flaming red I. W. W. banner, is now among the exhibits at Police Headquarters.

Found A Printing Press
All the prisoners taken by the police in the Fifth Street place are men, and every one an alien. They are of the type which the police style "never-smilers," long-haired and unshaven, and in all cases glum and morose of feature. Like Berkman and Emma Goldman, they are "citizens of the world," and among them were several who could not speak a word of English.

The police did not disclose whether or not the information which led to the Fifth Street haul was one of the first results of the papers and other records taken in the raid of the Berkman-Goldman headquarters Friday afternoon. Until the arrest of Berkman, most of the anarchist handbills, posters, and other literature was printed at an up-town establishment. When the police entered the Fifth Street place, they found three or four young anarchists operating a hand printing press. About 1,000 handbills had been run off by that time, all of which, together with the press and the type form, were seized. The handbill proved to be an announcement of the meeting which the anarchists say they are going to hold in Madison Square next Saturday afternoon. That meeting has been arranged by Berkman and Emma Goldman as a construction against the Draft law, but the handbill states that it is to be a protest against the State census.

The handbill is headed "Labor and War," and the speakers are announced as Emma Goldman, Berkman, Leonard D. Abbott, and several other anarchists not so well known. The meeting, it is stated, will be held under the auspices of the Friends of American Freedom, and on the bottom of the bill appears this warning to men who have violated the Draft law by a failure to register: "Men who have not registered on June 30 should stay away." Continuing, the document reads:

Workers, Men and Women! The State military causes is a trap to catch you in the bloody noose of militarism. The State registration is to force men and women, aye, children 16 years of age, to become cogs in the machine of human slaughter. The boys over 18 years of age, and the men till the age of 45, will automatically become

members of the State militia. They will be drafted into the National Guard, to be called to war or to do the dirty work of the bosses in time of strikes. Men, if you have a spark of self-respect in your hearts, will you become the murderous of your brothers? Will you be enrolled in the militia, the militia whose hands are dripping with the blood of strikers who had asked for better conditions of living?

Men, will you let the bosses drive you to slaughter? Women, will you help save your husbands, brothers, and sons? The State military census will turn the gun of son against father, of brother against brother. Workers in military uniform will be forced to shoot down their fellow-workers when they go out on strike. Your unions will be broken up, and the bosses will have a free hand with you, to do as they please. They will make you work long hours for pitiful starvation wages, under the excuse of military necessity. All the advantages that you have gained by long years of hard struggle will be swept away over night and you will not be able to protest or to resist, because the State military census enrolls every man in the militia, and you will find yourself under martial law if you dare to object to the oppression of the masters.

Now is the time to protest. Later it will be too late. If hundreds of thousands of you raise your voice now, you will force the Government to listen to you, and they will know that you have the courage of manhood and womanhood, and that you cannot be treated as the Tsar used to treat his submissive subjects. The people of Russia, your own brothers and sisters, brought the mighty Czar of his throne. Are you going to submit to Tsarism in America?

Four of the thirty men found in the Fifth Street place were released and the others taken to Police Headquarters, where each was questioned concerning his activities in New York. Every man had to tell when and how he came to the United States and how it was that he came to be identified with the Berkman-Goldman organization. The police declined to disclose the result of the examination of the prisoners.

Could Not Find Bail

During the progress of the Fifth Street raid Emma Goldman and Berkman were fretfully waiting for the bondsman, who never came. They were permitted to remain in the Marshall's office in the Federal Building while Harry Weinberger, their counsel, scurried about trying to find somebody willing to put up \$50,000 security. A small group of anarchist sympathizers were at the Federal Building when Berkman and Miss Goldman arrived from the Tombs. Among them were several young men and Leonard D. Abbott, who is said to be wealthy. Abbott was mad as a hornet because of the arrest of Berkman and Miss Goldman, and subsequently had to be ejected from the building because of his attitude.

Miss Goldman, dressed as on Friday,

in royal purple, walked from the Tombs to the Federal Building. She was in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Doran, and was recognized all along the line by hundreds of persons some few of whom jeered her. Several of her friends followed telling her not to worry, as she would surely win her case when it came to trial. Miss Goldman did not seem to be so optimistic as her supporters. Berkman, who is lame as a result of some solid substance having fallen on his left foot, was taken to the Federal Building on a street car. Weinberger, who sometimes speaks at anarchist meetings, was waiting his clients in Commissioner Hitchcock's courtroom. He looked worried, for he realized that high bail would be asked.

At 11 o'clock the prisoners, followed by a score of friends were taken to the courtroom. The formal complaint charging conspiracy against the United States was read to them, after which Weinberger made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that advising people to resist the draft law does not constitute a crime. The motion was promptly denied, whereupon the lawyer said he would waive examination. Then came the question of bail and Mr. Content asked that it be fixed at \$25,000 in each case.

"These people," said Mr. Content, "are leading spirits in a country-wide conspiracy against the United States Government. They are continual disturbers against peace and law and order, and they are known from end to end of the country as dangerous agitators. Berkman over there has served fourteen years for attempted assassination, while the woman in the case has served a term of one year for inciting others to riot."

Weinberger pleaded for a moderate bail, but the Commissioner named the sum recommended by Mr. Content. The prisoners were taken into the Marshall's office where several newspapermen tried to interview them. For once they appeared disinclined to talk.

'Go Ask The Kaiser'

"Is all this trouble you are trying to make in this country for the purpose of aiding Germany?" Miss Goldman was asked.

"I decline to answer such an impertinent question," she snapped back, "and if you want more information on that subject as to whether or not I am working for Germany go and ask the Kaiser."

"Are you a citizen of the United States?" a reporter asked Berkman. "No," he snarled. "I am not. I am a citizen of the world."

Not one other word would either say. Outside the Marshall's office the crowd of anarchists had swelled to about 150 persons by 1 o'clock, and then came the row which culminated with the election of Abbott from the building. He had started to make a speech to the other anarchists and was told to stop.

"This is an outrage. This is a travesty on justice. What is to become of us?" he began in a loud, somewhat shaky voice. "Stop that and stop it now," a Deputy Marshal said. Abbott tried to resume but two Deputies seized him, and, wheelbarrow fashion they started him toward the stairs. Down one flight, then another, he was pushed, squirming and shouting something about free speech. At the third flight which leads to the street, one of the Marshals slipped, and in doing so tripped Abbott. Both hurtled down the steps to the main floor of the

building. But Abbott was not permitted to stop. He was propelled into the street, where for a few minutes he stood rubbing his head. He said "It was a shame," and then went his way. Following Abbott's election, the other anarchists were ordered from the building, and a little later six policemen appeared, for guard duty on the second and third floors, with instructions not to permit any anarchists there.

As Berkman and Miss Goldman were leaving the Federal Building to return to their cells in the Tombs some one told Miss Goldman of the Fifth Street raid. She shrugged her shoulders and refused to comment. It was rumored during the day that she gone on a hunger strike, but this was denied at the Tombs.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Daichi Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 3 p.m.

Passengers Departed

Per C.P.O. s.s. Empress of Asia left Shanghai:—Mrs. L. C. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Moore, Mrs. R. T. Demiston, Mrs. R. B. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. P. Canuel, Mrs. Fern D. Geer, Mrs. H. S. Geer, Mrs. M. E. Lewis, Misses J. Winters, M. Harding, E. Ling, G. Ford, N. Taylor, F. Shalmin, H. Hurst, R. Luchang, and C. Luchang, Messrs. C. R. Rosenthal, B. B. dos Remedios, G. Wallace, J. H. Crocker, C. K. Hing, T. D. Frawley, J. Haldaday, R. T. Demiston, H. Barton, Mr. J. J. Simon, A. C. Selman, J. Canuel, Cyril E. Geer, Albert U. Geer, J. Kavanagh, Lynn L. Simpson, John J. Hewitt, Richard Ward, Claude Messingill, and Grace Jackson, and Master R. Hurst.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping for Chinwangtao:—Mrs. A. Boyes & 2 children, and Mrs. Mungall.

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos for Marseill.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headache, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



PAINLESS DENTISTRY

AT

CUT RATE = PRICES =

22 Krt. Gold Crowns and Bridge Work from \$10.00.
Rubber plates, perfect fit guaranteed, from \$25.00.

Artificial teeth made in my office do not have an artificial appearance. When I place a finished set of teeth in the mouth, I am not satisfied unless they are correct in every particular.

They must look right, feel right and occlude right.

Moreover, they must enable the patient to eat well, to talk naturally, and to pronounce distinctly.

"I am much pleased with your Services"

DR. C. CAMERON'S DENTAL PARLOR

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Chefoo, North China ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL AND ANNEXE (Hotel Francais)

The leading hotel in Chefoo. Delightfully situated, facing the sea.

Comfortable single and double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached.

First class cuisine, under foreign supervision. Selected cellar.

Large dining room and terrace facing the sea recently built Electric light Cinema.

E. BERRUCHON, Manager.

18714

les:—Messrs. F. Lesage, Vial, Laville, Asmet, Cabannes, Boubes, Gautier, Robin, Dumont, Raynaud, Mader, Le-floch, Alphonse, Duchesne, Le Petit, and Laborie. For Colombo:—Comte L. Tolstol, Miss M. Gros, Messrs. L. S. Albright, J. S. Stalton, J. R. Trum-pour, Fred Smith, D. H. Porter, B. le Gros, and S. A. Felker. For Singa-pore:—Messrs. A. Arhold, F. N. Ras-mussen, C. Elster, C. Verhoop, H. J. Blatchford, J. L. Gordon, K. Yamaji, O. E. Owen, and T. Ogier. For Haiphong:—Dr. Legendre, and Mr. Lemont. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ming-shan, Mr. S. K. Loo, Mrs. C. Schwarzenberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Yung, Mr. and Miss Yung, Mr. Yang Fok Mr. S. K. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Arnold, Mr. S. C. Loo, Mr. Li Mau-chi, Mr. F. Y. Wong, Rev. Pere E. J. M. Baron, and Mr. Koh Tong.

Per C.P.O.s. s.s. Empress of Japan left Shanghai:—Mrs. Agnes Andrew, Master Allan, Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Alf, Mr. A. I. Alf, Mr. W. D. Alf, Master R. M. Alf, Miss W. E. Alf, Miss M. E. Alf, Miss L. S. Alf, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blix and 2 children, Miss G. L. Bate-man, Mc. Wm. Carter, Miss J. I. Dow, Mr. E. Egit, M. S. M. Glassburner, Miss J. R. Groves, Miss M. Graves, Mr. J. L.

TRY NEW TSINGTAO BEER

Specially brewed by

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO'S TSINGTAO BEWERY

BEWARE

The new label bears their full name and initials in Swastika.

Sole Agents: THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Tel. 4990: Private 40

Distributing Agents: YUEN WOO TAI & CO.

No. C217-18 Woosung Road: Tel. North 3127

OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, BUILDING
RAIL INHIBIT PORTUGO
MONEY TO LOAN 5%
WANT SACRIFICE BY AUTO
GOOD DRIVING MOTORCYCLE
RV PLANO FOR SALE
BIG DESIRABLE LOT 550
PAUL POWER WARE CHINA
MACHINIST WANTED
SEWING MACHINES 10000
HANDMADE HATS 50000
WILL TRADE MY HOME
FRUIT ON PAVED ROAD

Take Your Choice

THERE'S never a time when the want columns of The CHINA PRESS do not abound in good news for Shanghai and outport readers. Keep in touch with this daily feature of The CHINA PRESS Read and follow up want ads that carry a message of interest to you. Use these ads yourself when you want anything.

The want columns are devoted to public service. The charge for want advertising is reasonable—the results are astounding.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Y via Pukow	9.00	7.00*						9.00
River Ports	Kiangyung	10.50*	5.00						10.00
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	8.50*							9.00*
Newchwang	Wuchang	9.00*							9.00*
Szechow, Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow								1.00*
Japan via Moji	Atsuta maru	7.00							6.00
Tsingtao	Daiichi maru	7.00							6.00
Newchwang	Toonon	10.00*							9.00*
Yava Ports	Atsuta maru	10.00*							8.00
Tsingtao	Daiichi maru								7.30
Tomorrow									
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru								8.30
Europe via Siberia	Y via Pukow	9.00	5.00	4.80			6.00	5.00	8.00
Wuchang	Wingsang	9.00		4.80			4.80	5.00	9.00
Tongkong and Canton	Chenan			5.00					
Tongkong				5.00					
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe				5.00					
River Ports	Kianghsin	9.00							9.00
Poochow	Hsinkong	9.00	5.00	4.80			4.80	5.00	8.00
Japan Port	Omi maru	8.00							5.00
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)	Hain Peking	1.80	1.00						
Ningpo	Hsinfung	9.00	5.00	5.00			5.00		9.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinchi	9.00	5.00	5.00			5.00		9.00
Tientsin				5.00					
Hankow									
Tuesday, July 24.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Y via Pukow	1.80	7.0*						5(23rd)
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien		1.80						1.00
Dalny, Manchuria and Europe	Kobe maru								11.00*
River Ports	Tuckwo	8.00							8.00
Wednesday, July 25.									
Europe via Siberia	Y via Pukow	9.00	5.00				6.00		5.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Koonshing	10.50*							10.00*
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Sinking	9.00		4.80			4.80	5.00	9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton									
Thursday, July 26.									
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru								1.80
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			1.00						1.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Y via Pukow		7.00*						5(25th)
Friday, July 27.									
Nagasaki	Chikugo maru								8.30
Saturday, July 28.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru								8.30
Wednesday, Aug. 2.									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru								8.30*

*Letters forwarded by these mails only when specially marked.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.	Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.	Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.	Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.	Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m.	Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post 9.30 p.m. and money orders noon.	Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

MILKMAID
Thick Cream
Has Arrived

MIKIMOTO'S
PEARLS AND JEWELS
are most suitable for
summer time
MIKIMOTO
PEARL STORE
31 Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 21, 1917.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 92 = Tls. 1.08
@ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.50
Mex. dollars Market rate .. 72.1
Bar Silver .. 391
Copper Cash .. 1813
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3/9 = Tls. 5.27
exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.28
Peking Bar .. 263
Native Interest .. .03

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver .. 391 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount .. 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London .. T. 37.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2
Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 3/9 1/2
London Demand 3/9 1/2
India .. (nominal) T.T. 28 1/2
Paris T.T. 52 1/2
Paris Demand 52 1/2
New York T.T. 90 1/2
New York Demand 90 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 67 1/2
Japan T.T. 56 1/2
Batavia T.T. 217 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London .. 4 m-s. Cds. 3/11 1/2
London .. 4 m-s. Docy. 3/11 1/2
London .. 6 m-s. Cds. 3/11 1/2
London .. 6 m-s. Docy. 3/11 1/2
Paris .. 4 m-s. 542
New York .. 4 m-s. 93 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For July
Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9 1/2
1 @ 519 = Francs 5.78
1 No quotation Market 4.72
1 @ 89 1/2 = Gold \$1
1 @ 57 1/2 = Yen. 1.95
1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.15
1 @ 410 = Roubles 4.57
1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, July 21, 1917.
Official
Anglo French Lands Tls. 84.00
S.M.C. 6% debts 1912 Tls. 90.00
Unofficial
Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 15.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, July 21, 1917.
Unofficial
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 124.50 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 127.00 Aug.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—
Our last report was dated 13th inst. White Silk.—The decline in exchange has resulted in some business for Europe, principally for Kung Kee Mars, 1, and there has been a general desire to submit offers.
Tussah.—Silver Double Elephant, Tls. 570-2 1/2. Red Killing, Tls. 512 1/2. Tussah Filatures.—Running Deer, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 715 av. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 640. Buffalo A. B. Tls. 695 av. Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs C. K. 1, 2, 3, Tls. 420 av.
Tussah Filatures & coc.—Some balance stock lots have sold at Tls. 550 av. for Best. Tls. 520 Medium.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boechen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
The output of crude oil for July 19 was 78 tons.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, July 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2 d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 8 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Previous Quotation, London, July 18:—
Spot: 2s. 6 d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly share market report:—
There is little or no change to report in the condition of the local share market. The tone continues very dull. Buyers are in the minority, and buying offers are generally below the last quoted rates. Cottons remain very firm. Rubbers are slightly easier if anything. Docks have slightly receded and close at Tls. 93 nominal.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
London, July 19.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate of Discount 5%.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, July 19.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 40 1/2 d. No demand quiet, with an easy tendency.
Previous Quotation London, July 18:—
Bar Silver Spot: 40 1/2 d. Declined on profit-taking. Closed with an easy tendency.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, July 19.—Today's cotton prices were:—
Mid-Americans Spot .. 19.00d.
July-August .. 17.65d.
October-November .. 16.60d.

INVESTMENTS

During these unusual and strenuous times every dollar of every man's money should be at work—and, not only at work, but every dollar should be earning the maximum interest consistent with safety.
If your money is not earning seven per cent, it is not invested as profitably as it should be.
These are times demanding the greatest economy and requiring that the greatest care be taken to secure safe and profitable investment for all money not required for immediate use.
If your money is not profitably invested, if it is not giving you 7%, write us for investment information.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanjing Rd. Phone 60.
Resources .. Tls. 470,000

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital .. 21,000,000
Reserve Fund .. 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. 1,200,000

Head Office:
88 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E. C.
Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hloilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hloilo.
London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .. Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves .. Frs. 40,000,000

Head Office: Hanoi.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Branches:
Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mongtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Omdurman, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.
a France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
a London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2, Bishopsgate.
Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Societe Generale de Belgique.
Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .. \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver .. 15,500,000
\$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors .. \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patten, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STRASS.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hloilo.
London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .. 55,000,000
Reserve Fund .. 26,960,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund .. 1,750,000
Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostok, Hailar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .. \$ 300,000.00
Reserve .. \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1915) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.
K. F. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

Authorized Capital .. \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .. Frs. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .. 36,000,000
Reserve Fund .. 21,500,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Peking, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus .. U.S. \$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits .. 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Maoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—
Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.
H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 9,225,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjerassin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Radjeng, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.
London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.
Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital .. H\$3,000,000
Subscribed and paid up
Capital .. H\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .. H\$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund .. H\$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office:
No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .. £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital .. 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital .. 882,500
Reserve Fund .. 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
R. D. YOUNG, Manager.
7 Nanjing Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumping Tails 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangements.
Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000
Reserve .. Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .. Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO
Head Office: OSAKA.
Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimomaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.
S. KASAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3336 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4063 (Comptroller Office).

中孚銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1914
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital .. \$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .. \$1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking, Canton, Haichow, Pengpu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Shaohsing.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



The American Consul-General has received from the authorities in Washington Registration Cards issued under the Selective Draft Act of Congress.

The registration of Americans residing abroad under the above referred to Act is voluntary, and such registration is confined to male Americans who are 21 years of age and who have not reached their 51st birthday. Applicants for voluntary registration may apply, beginning with July 21st, 1917, at No. 18 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 n. and between 2 and 4 p.m. It should be understood that the foregoing is for purposes of home registration, and should not be confused with the registration called for by the local "American Census Committee" which offers opportunity for registration to all male Americans over 17 years of age.

14534

Lost of Delivery Order

One delivery order, dated July 20, 1917, No. 512, for 3,000 pieces of peanut cake and issued by Tah Yuc & Co., (大有機) (on the back of the order was the chop of the undersigned Co.) was lost on a Tram Car July 21. The above order has been declared null and void by the Zung Sheng & Co., (仁誠號) to whom the order was directed, and the public is hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same. Zung Sheng & Co., also to notified the above order.

This advertisement also appears in the Shunpao and Sinwanpao.

ZUNG SHENG & CO.
仁誠號

Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 124: Astor House Hotel
Hours 10 to 5. Telephone No. 200

When you think
of
China's Richest Province,
Think of Szechuen,
and you will also

Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West
China.
Born 1915 - Still Existing

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, pure and delicious and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

An excellent Butter for the table or cooking.

TASMANIAN "I.X.L." JAMS & FRUITS

Finest quality - made from only the finest selected fruit and pure cane sugar.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 15

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the Landrenters of Kuling will be held in the Church on Friday, August 10th, 1917, at 9.15 a.m.

JOHN BERKIN,

Secretary for the Council.

14541

We offer at Old Prices

the following

Newly Arrived Goods

Bath and Face Towels

Bath-Sheets and Bath-Mat

Curain Material

Dainty Lingerie

"W.B." Nuform Corsets

Stocking and Socks.

H. G. HILL & CO.

119 Szechuen Road.

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.
Tel. North 639

14519

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2452.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay Tls. 140, Tls. 165 and Tls. 190 per mensem; board and quarters are provided.

Candidates should be trained and possess a certificate of the British Board of Education, and should be able to take up the usual form work and to specialise in Mathematics or Chemistry.

Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, July 12, 1917.

14474

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Moderate Prices

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

FILING AND CARD INDEX SYSTEMS

WITH CABINETS, DRAWERS AND ALL SUPPLIES.

Tel.

4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Tel.

4778

Dolls, unbreakable.....from 90 Cents to \$3.50 each

Twinplex Stoppers for sharpening Gillette

Blades.....\$7.50 each

Sheffield Bright Forks, Knives and Spoons....\$1.80 per set

CHYO & COMPANY

Al34 Szechuen Road (opposite Chinese Post Office)

Fire-Life-Marine-Motor Car INSURANCE

As agents for the following companies we are prepared to accept risks at the lowest current rates.

Yangtze Insurance Association..... Fire
Equitable Fire & Accident Office..... Fire
South British Insurance Co. of N. Z. Marine
New York Life Insurance Co..... Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co..... Motor Accident
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

4/5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

BECOME A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Become an expert accountant or prepare for C.P.A. examination, and earn big income. Most promising profession of the present day, and the demand for high grade men is keen. Mail instruction in Accounting, Auditing, Business Law, Cost Accounting, Bookkeeping, etc. Satisfaction assured—highest endorsements of successful students. Send for free 72 page bulletin and particulars today.

The American School of Correspondence

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

SITUATIONS WANTED

OFFICE MAN of experience holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremittent in my labours to compensate. Apply to All: THE CHINA PRESS.

14519

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has own adequate experience in legal, commercial, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-1 Peking Road, or P.D., 150 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

GODOWN TO LET

VERY DESIRABLE first floor godown in central district, close to jetty and Custom House. About 750 square feet. Light, airy, and clean. Particulars on inquiry. Address Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

14544 J.28.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

AN ALLY, ten years' general commercial experience, who can develop a very large export business to the Continent in a few months time, seeks a partner with about Tls. 3/4,000, either foreign or Chinese. One who is well-known locally preferred. Can procure freight for at least 1,000 tons monthly, and orders with confirmed credits for thousands of tons more. An opportunity to make big money in a short space of time. Please apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

14547 J.25.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

14538

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer. Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

VACANT, two rooms with full board in Western district, near Race Course and tram; mosquito-free locality. Apply to "America," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

14546 J.24.

TO LET, well-furnished rooms with board, suitable married couples or friends. Also small attic room with or without board, at moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14538 J.24.

IN a comfortable Western house, with fine, airy, bright rooms and superior tennis court, a home is offered two gentlemen; French and English cooking. \$90 per month. Apply S. A. P.

14539 J.22.

TO LET, central, near Bund, a large, airy, well-furnished double bedroom (would let to one), in select boarding house. Good board and service. Lift and phone. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.

14497

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden; tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14485

OFFICES TO LET

FIRST FLOOR OFFICE for rent in one of the best and newest buildings in Shanghai. About 900 square feet of space. Plenty of light from north and south exposures, electricity, steam heat, and flush closets; centrally located within block of Bund and jetty. Only responsible firm or party will be considered, and will deal with principals only. For inspection and other particulars, address Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

14544 J.28.

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR CAR WANTED: Wish to purchase Roadster or five-passenger car of good make and in good running order. Address Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, four police-dog puppies, two months old. Very good sire and dam. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

14545 J.26.

FOR SALE, English motor-cycle, 3 1/2 h.p., free engine clutch. Machine in perfect running order; tyres nearly new, \$200. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

14548 J.22.

POINTER PUP, male, 8 months old, price 40 dollars. Sire, pure blood English pointer (imported); Dam, believed to be pure-bred German pointer. Pup and parents can be seen at Fou Fong Flour Mill on Soochow Creek, East of Gordon and North of Robinson Road.

14537 J.22.

FOR SALE: Lee-Enfield match rifle, in good condition, with aperture sights. Price Tls. 50. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

14521 J.22.

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

14481

WANTED: Canoe in good condition, also yacht suitable for two or three people. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

14528 J.22.

IN a comfortable Western house, with fine, airy, bright rooms and superior tennis court, a home is offered two gentlemen; French and English cooking. \$90 per month. Apply S. A. P.

FOR SALE, one second-hand Cash Register, in good working order. Adding and writing bag; also Kodak film-tank of same size. May be bought together or separately. \$25 for the lot. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

14525 J.22.

WANTED to buy, a side-car, Henderson Make preferable. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

14526 J.22.

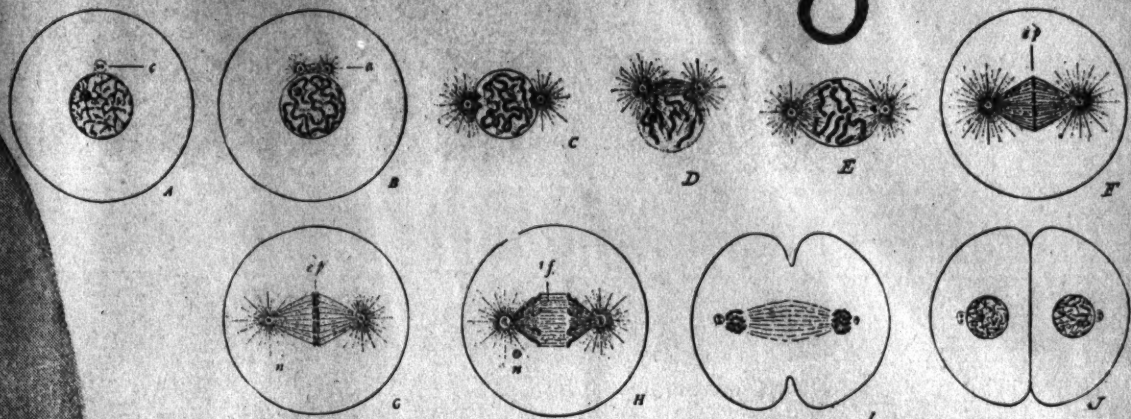
FOR SALE, an Eastman Kodak post-card size, with portrait attachment and carrying bag; also Kodak film-tank of same size. May be bought together or separately. \$25 for the lot. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

14520 J.22.

WANTED, cycle-car, light car, or motor-cycle, with or without side-car. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

14524 J.22.

Science's New Conception of Man as a Mass of Thinking Cells



The Growth of the Animal Is Caused by the Multiplication of Cells. The Cells Multiply by Self-Division, Each Half Containing All the Elements of a Complete Cell, and Able to Continue the Multiplication Process. A—Cell at rest, with the centrosomes, or fertilizing element, at c; B—beginning of division. Note the separating centrosomes at a; C, D—centrosomes complete their division; E—nucleus or crowd of skilled workers beginning to divide; F—skilled workers lined up for division at e. p.; G—showing the separation at e. p.; H—two new cells acquiring independence; I—the final bonds disappearing; J—two new cells, the division complete.

Our Bodies Socialistic Swarms of Minute, Intelligent Units and Our Consciousness Itself Probably Only Their Concerted Thoughts?

thinking unit, which, adapting its thoughts and acts to the thoughts and acts of all the other cells in the community which constitute the man, governs the man's life and acts as well as creates him.

"The cell is a conscious, intelligent being, and, by reason thereof, plans and builds all plants and animals in the same manner that man constructs houses, railroads and other structures," writes Professor Nels Quevli, LL.B., on the title page of his book called "Cell Intelligence," recently published by the Colwell Press, of Minneapolis, Minn. In submitting the evidence supporting his statement, Professor Quevli writes:

"A most wonderful experiment to test and prove that every cell of the body has intelligence as well as the brain cells, can be made with the decapitated frog. I have tried it myself several times. Professor James describes it as follows:

"As good an instance as can be given is the often quoted instance of the decapitated frog, which cannot, of course, see or feel, and cannot consciously perform any movement. Yet if a drop of acid is placed on the lower surface of the thigh of the frog in this state, it will rub off the drop with the upper surface of the foot of the same leg.

"If this foot be cut off, it cannot thus act. After some fruitless efforts it gives up trying in that way, seems restless, as though it was seeking some other way, and at last makes use of the foot of the other leg and succeeds in rubbing off the acid.

"Notably here we have not merely contractions of muscles, but combined and harmonious contractions in due sequence for a special purpose. These are actions that have all appearances of being guided by intelligence, and instigated by will, in an animal, the recognized organ of whose intelligence and will has been removed."

That combination of the most gigantic body and most infinitesimal brain, the prehistoric dinosaur, was an illustration of how small a thinking part the brain cells play in comparison with the great mass of cells which compose the body. All its powers of locomotion, offense and defense, were centered in the bulky tail and enormous hinder parts—as far as possible from that minute head containing only the barest suggestion of brain cells. Science, in the past, has theorized that the dinosaur's real brain, with motor centres governing the muscles of the great tail and massive haunches, was located at the base of the spinal column. It is now evident that the dinosaur, possessing intelligence in every cell of his huge body, could pursue his lumbering existence without any cranial brain to speak of.

It is seen that their own intelligence, including will and memory, causes the cell-units normally to build up a given animal or plant on the same plan. It is only when their processes are powerfully interfered with that there is any marked variation from type. For instance, such human interference with the thoughtful architectural labors of the cells has produced a frog with two heads. The cells themselves alter their plans in detail in response to new needs of the animal created by changes in environment or as a protection against new enemies.

When the primitive little five-toed horse of the eocene marshes was compelled to flee

from unfamiliar enemies as the marshes dried up, the cells of the horse species started to build him up for speed. They strengthened the central toe, gradually elongating it; and gradually they ceased building the four other toes which had become useless. As the primitive giraffe was forced to rely less on grass and more and more on the leaves of shrubs and trees for its food, the intelligent cells of his body began to lift him up on his fore legs and stretch out his neck. Through a similar necessity the cells of the elephant species drew out his snout into a long, prehensile trunk with a pair of handy fingers at its tip.

What at first sight appear to be dried twigs and "walking leaves" are insect forms whose thinking cells have built up their bodies in that disguise to deceive enemies who otherwise would catch and devour them. The "spots" of the leopard and the stripes of the tiger and the zebra render both almost invisible against the vegetation of their habitat. The cuttlefish renders itself invisible by ejecting an inky fluid into the water about it, and various animals and fishes have the power in the intelligent cells of their bodies instantly to change the color and markings of their skins to conform to surrounding objects for purposes of concealment.

These are powers of thought and action possessed by the cells of only the lower order of animals. They are not the powers belonging to brain cells, for not even the highly developed brain of man has ever performed such feats.

The cells themselves do not increase in size with the growth of the animal which they build and govern. The growth of the animal occurs through the multiplication of cells, each cell having the power to divide into two complete cells, the process continuing until the animal reaches its ultimate size. Of the constitution of the cell, Professor Quevli writes:

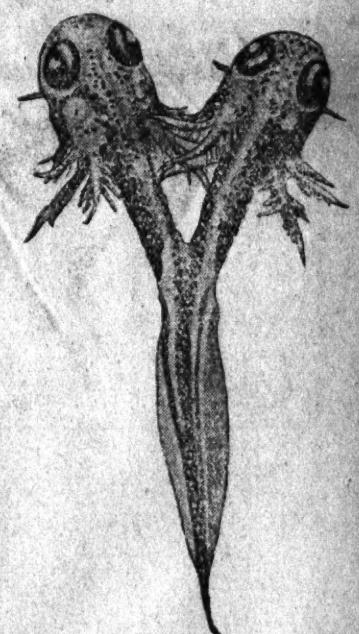
"A cell is a combination of a multitude of highly organized and specialized primordial beings. The cell contains in itself crowds of skilled workers, numbering thousands or millions. When the cell multiplies by division there is simply an equal division of a colony of specifically skilled workers in the cell, which is called the nucleus.

"In this way you can clearly see that the knowledge, skill and experience possessed by the cell, or more correctly speaking, by the individuals composing the cell, and which they have accumulated through the past ages of experience, is handed on to posterity and preserved."

It would seem that the vaunted "brain" of man must be stripped of most of its long accustomed honors. Even its property of memory is insignificant, covering a period of three or four score years, whereas the memory of the cells which compose his little finger, or a hair of his head, reaches back to the beginning of life itself.



Perhaps one of the most striking proofs of cell intelligence is what is known as protective shade and coloration. These pictures show a leaf-eating insect in which the cells have imitated the foliage for protection.



Cells can be "fooled" like any other thinking thing. The picture shows a tadpole whose units have been deceived by manipulation into making an extra head and neck.



The leaf butterfly also imitates the foliage for protection, which is utterly impossible for what we call the higher intelligence or consciousness to accomplish.

"The Dinosaur is a perfect example of cell intelligence. This ancient monster, although big enough to topple over the Flatiron Building, had literally no brain—only nerves. All the movements of its vast bulk must have been controlled by cell intelligence, and speaking of consciousness as we know it, the Dinosaur actually could not know that it was alive."

SCIENCE has, of course, long recognized that man's brain—his mind, his consciousness—merely actuates his body as a whole and has no power over the processes which construct it and maintain its multifarious functions throughout life. We are taught that the skeleton and all the tissues of the body are made up of minute cells which automatically perform all the work of construction and repair, and that the brain itself is no exception to the general law of cellular growth and functioning.

Is each of these microscopic cells therefore endowed with the power of thought, with a consciousness of its own? That, indeed, represents the most recent development of scientific inquiry into this fascinating subject—that our bodies are, in fact, manifestations of socialistic communities of units each so small as to be invisible to our eyes, each equipped with consciousness, and all co-operating in an orderly manner to build up and repair and maintain the complete, but comparatively impotent, organisms which are ourselves.

It is found that this rule holds good with respect to all forms of organic matter, plants as well as animals. All spring from the primordial cell, which is the beginning of life. From this beginning species have evolved themselves, plants along one line, animal forms along the other. The germ-cell of each species contains all of the elements which later go to form the different classes of cells, each with their special functions, which make up the individual plant or animal.

That in the normal course of development of the individual of any species the typical form and character is preserved through successive generations—a phenomenon which we call "heredity"—is now accepted as proof that each cell is endowed with that high quality of intelligence, memory. The cell is therefore a conscious entity. It has a still higher quality—that of subjecting its egotism (just as the enlightened animal does) to the harmonious co-operation of the whole community of cells.

So it appears that man not only is created by the myriad cells of differing classes and functions which make up his body, including his humanly aristocratic over-brain, but that each of those cells is a conscious,

The New Snuffer and Pagoda Hats

On the Right a Typical Two Layer "Pagoda" Hat, and Below a Charming "Snuffer."

Bonnets in Layers Like Chinese Temples and Bonnets That Drop Down Over the Lights in Beauty's Eyes

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

CHINESE influence in the fashions is shown in many respects this season. It appears in the deep blues and rich reds and brilliant yellows that are dominating a colorful season. It is evident in the straight lines of the Mandarin-like silhouettes, but it is most of all apparent in the hats.

Glance at the hat worn by the pretty girl hurrying down street before you and you will, if you have only an average imagination, think of the pagodas of the Far East. A young and smiling face supporting a Chinese temple is an incongruity. Yet the young and smiling face inspires a common form of worship, which is natural, and, therefore, not incongruous. That may be a bit far-fetched.

The pagoda hat, with its two circular "piazzas," is a good specimen of the smart street hat of Chinese motif. The wearer's hair shows jauntily beneath its first brim. A wide ribbon band of the same color surrounds what might be termed the first crown. Then, as though the chapeau had turned its mind to a more frivolous channel, the next crown is embroidered in many bright colors. In front of the hat, fastened flatly against it, is a high striped plume.

The high crowned hat, fashioned for street wear, is also favored for riding. The hat reproduced on this page shows how neatly such a hat harmonizes with the jacket of Norfolk effect, the stiff pique collar and the striped stock tie.

The four French hats in the group have been classified by an observant man as "Snuffers." Because, he said, it seemed to him they are like the snuffers with which he used to see his mother extinguish the candle when she said "Good night" to him.

Yet these snuffers hats, if we forget their extinguishing faculty, are in themselves beautiful. They have the simplicity of French hats. For example, the hat of blue satin, simply trimmed with a row of upstanding ribbon fringe. And the other hat, a petite chapeau, of green faille, with trimmings of gray roses. The white satin hat is embellished with white ribbon. Another of rose faille is surmounted by a row of fringed ribbon, also of rose color.

—And Two "Snuffers" That Do Not Snuff So Much

Two Other Types of the "Pagoda" and "Snuffer."



AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917

MAXWELL PRODUCTION REACHES HIGH POINT

10,000 Cars Built In May—
Women Employed In Factory Machine Shop

Harry J. De Bear, Manager of the New York branch of the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, who just returned from a visit to the factory, came back full of optimism and satisfaction. The reason for this was that he found conditions there so abnormally good, and prospects even better. Mr. De Bear said "The Maxwell Motor

Company experienced the greatest month in its history last month, when it manufactured and shipped nearly 10,000 complete motor cars. On several days the output exceeded 500 for the day, and a record shipment for a single day was made of 626 cars. "From all present indications the labor situation is not going to be impaired very greatly by existing conditions, but in order to be ready to cope with any contingencies that might arise, the company has started the employ of women in certain branches of manufacture. This plan has proven very satisfactory, as the women turn out more work than the average man and seem to do it with less effort and more system. At the present time there are employed at the Maxwell factory about 125 women in the shops, but should the occasion

arise, when any quantity of men are taken out of the ranks, they would immediately be replaced with skilled woman labor.

"From present indications, locally and nationally, we should have even a large month this month than the last one, as our sales seem to have had an impetus."

On Transmission Trouble

Transmission troubles are very rare, but rear axle trouble, especially in the differential, is often encountered. Nine times out of ten,

differential trouble can be traced to a repair man. Few cars ever have been built that were subject to differential trouble traceable to faults in construction. From experience and observation I have learned that differentials rarely give trouble until for some cause, they are taken down. This may be on account of a broken axle, bevel pinion or ring gear. After the necessary repair is made and the differential assembled, then comes the "differential trouble."

This trouble shows up in various ways such as, harsh grinding of gears, heating, burning out thrust washers, breaking of differential

gears, etc. And the trouble is more prevalent in split differential housings than in integral ones.

One car particularly, I have in mind, gave lots of trouble. It would run a few days fairly quietly and then it would develop a very annoying growl and grate. I happened to be present in the garage while this differential was being assembled. The differential with its protruding axles was laid on the floor. The two halves of the axle housing were slid over the axle ends and pushed up together where they were bolted. At my suggestion the workman took the housing off and one half of the housing was placed

in a vise which held it in a vertical position. The axle was slid down into it and the thrust washers were placed in their correct position before the differential was dropped in place. Then the other half of the housing was let down carefully and bolted to the first half. The thrust washers were fitted on pins. When the housing was shoved together while resting on the floor, the washers got out of place and made the differential bind.

Some differentials cause trouble after the repair man has had them out, because he allows too much side play. The bevel pinion will be barely meshing with the ring gear one

moment, and then it will be bottoming the next moment.

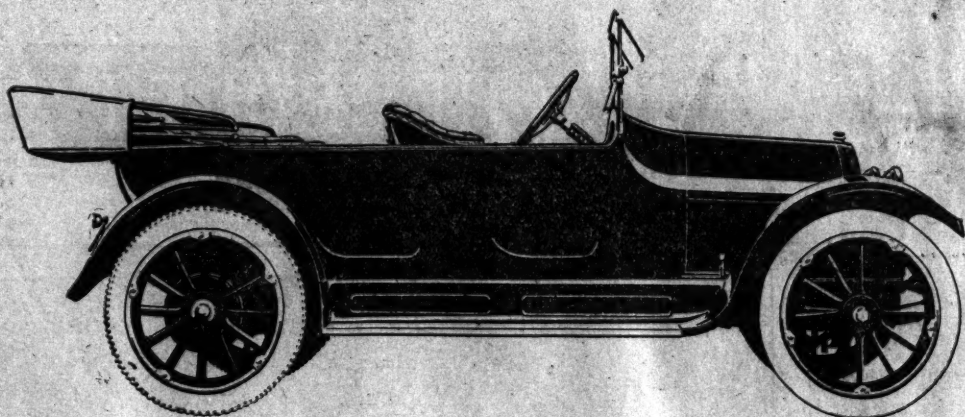
Loose truss rods, loose differential housing bolts, running different diameter tires on rear wheels, and towing other cars will cause differential trouble.

Differentials, as the car builders turn them out, give very little trouble until they have been once taken out for repair or to get at some other part. Then if the man who does the work doesn't understand his business, there is pretty apt to be a period of annoying trouble for the car owner. The manufacturer usually has to take the blame.

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America Revolutionised—Via The War And The Auto

By Merrill C. Horine In Motor Magazine

In return for her participation in the great war, the gifts which Mars will bestow on America are a system of motor freighting, comprehensive beyond our present thought, with the far flung net of hard highways essential to this development and a railway system relieved of needless burdens and 100 per cent efficient in its proper field. For the period of the war, government monopolisation of the railroads of the country and the inevitably increased demand for quick, cheap and convenient freight transit will force the extensive use of motor trucks for interurban hauling. Great caravans of motor trucks carrying goods of all kinds will supersede the railway lines for practically all hauls below 150 miles. That is the silver lining of the war cloud as I see it in studying the part the motor truck will play in the civic side of the present situation.

And when peace is restored the transportation situation will never return to its antebellum condition. Motor freighting will have become entrenched and the railways will confine themselves to long hauls. The development of motor freighting brought about by the war will have brought into being a vast network of solid, hard-surfaced highways connecting all the important commercial and industrial centers. The motor truck will have firmly established its position as a competitor or better successor of the railway in a definitely defined portion of the transportation field.

Transportation in all pursuits, whether of war or of peace, is the animation of industry. A nation can no more supply the blood and sinews of war to its armies without an efficient and well organized transport system than the army itself can advance and supply itself without its own means of locomotion; than a navy can do effective work without seaworthy ships.

While much has been said and written on the subject of war transportation—of armored cars, movable fortresses, aerial warfare, ambulance transport, motorised field transport, nevertheless one of the prime lessons of the bitter struggle so far has been overlooked, namely that the motor truck, efficiently and extensively used in industrial haulage is indispensable to successful warfare.

Nations, not armies alone, wage war today, for under modern conditions a fighting nation launches her deadliest weapons from the greatest ranges. Tactical valor and field strategy still count for much, but infinitely more important today is home organization; industrial mobilization; efficient methods.

No longer does the industry of a nation sacrifice itself to the fighting force, for in the modern scheme of things the industry of the nation is the real force that strikes, the military organization is merely the fine cutting edge. Without the weight of the blade behind it that edge never would bite bones.

"For the want of a nail a shoe was lost."

For want of a shoe a horse was lost.

For want of a horse a rider was lost.

For want of a rider a battle was lost.

For want of a battle a cause was lost.

All for the want of a horseshoe nail."

This familiar tragedy expresses exactly the importance, as it is recognised today, of efficiency in small things. England entered this war with an idea that despite the uncanny thoroughness of Teutonic efficiency and organization, she would somehow "muddle through." Since then she has re-organized her cabinet and tried two prime ministers. France started out with a preconceived notion of how things should be managed and has since undergone a thorough shake-up in practically all departments of the government and military service. Russia has had a revolution. Italy entered late, however, and after many months of keen observation of the errors of her allies, and so made fewer mistakes. The United States, which is to say official United States, has not been asleep while watchfully waiting. Perhaps we napped occasionally, but always with one eye cocked on the scene of the struggle of the titans.

The result of all this re-organization of established methods, change of personnel and intent study has been to show that modern armies cannot be maintained properly by anything less than a nation proceeding along sound lines, where all of the wheels of industry turn smoothly and with well-engineered precision. A nation must train and tool and discipline itself to produce the vast quantities of material consumed by an army in addition to its own necessities. It must do more: it must provide itself with unfailing means to transport its products to the places where needed with the minimum expenditure of time, money and human labor.

Motor transportation made the Germans irresistible in their crushing conquest of Belgium; it multiplied the forces of surprise France to dash the gray flood at the Marne. The marks of rubber tires then made on the plains of Amance, like the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, marked the doom of the short railway haul.

Since railroads are necessarily the development of years and are susceptible to but little expansion or intensification for emergencies, the extra volume as well as the extra speed of general transportation must develop upon other means. The motor truck is the only other means

of long distance land transportation which we can now consider.

In war time government business automatically secures preference of every sort. Unfortunately rush traffic on railroads generally means a slowing down of the average rate of progress, so that a railroad congestion and inadequacy greater than we have ever known; greater than the hopeless lassitude from which railway transport has been suffering in the past three years, may be expected from now on.

Much industrial shipping is of local nature, furthermore, so that the inadequacy of the railroad to handle the problem alone is further enhanced by the preponderance of short-haul shipments; that is, those between points less than 150 miles apart. If it does nothing else but relieve the railroads of this burden, the motor truck will have contributed perhaps the biggest physical factor to the success of our efforts to establish again the principles of humanity, justice and righteousness by the force of arms.

Without motor trucks to transport our goods, industrial support of a great army by this country and an active navy will be impossible. Railroad development is a slow process and is not likely to be undertaken on a very extensive scale in response to a temporary need. All of the railroads are now working beyond their maximum efficient capacity, and it is not conceivable how they can be made to move much more good unless they are relieved of short-haul duties.

Horses, too, will be at a premium and their usefulness will be even less than before. All industry will have to be speeded up to such an extent that poor plodding Dobbin will only be in the way. There are economic reasons, too, why there will be little encouragement of horse transportation. Already the government and innumerable associations of one kind or another are seriously considering means of increasing agricultural efficiency; householders are being urged to improve every available foot of garden space for the growing of food.

A horse requires five acres of land to feed him. Our acreage is going to be too much in demand for the growing of human food to waste any more of it than we can help growing horse feed. One need only look at the experience of Germany, which has been forced to kill not only draft animals, but cattle and other meat animals to conserve the human food supply.

On top of all this we have to face an increase in the tonnage to be transported. In a normal year one hundred and twenty million tons of U.C.L. or package freight passes through the railroad freight terminals and transfer stations of the country. During the years of the war this has been increased enormously, as the unprecedented congestion of all railroads shows. There is nothing for it but a further demand for transportation.

This does not include bulk freight, such as shipped in carload lots or the great volume of freight which moves through our marine terminals. No figures are available as to the volume of bulk freight hauled by the railroads and shipping in this country, but it is known that six hundred million tons of package freight annually pass over the marine terminals of our ocean ports. Much of this tonnage is in coastwise trade, such as cotton from the Gulf ports and Savannah to the New England mills and return loads of manufactured articles for the southern states, to tobacco from North Carolina and Virginia ports to New York and Philadelphia and return loads of all kinds of merchandise.

Now the greater part of the package freight tonnage has to be moved for short distances at both ends by motor trucks or horse wagons. This in itself represents a gigantic task, namely the moving of seven hundred and twenty million tons of freight every year—two million four hundred thousand tons a day; yet it is but a small part of the work that is daily done by road vehicles. All this is done by something fewer than twenty-five million head of horses, all told, including colts and breeding stock and not more than two hundred and fifty thousand commercial vehicles of all capacities from the half-ton parcel delivery car to the forty-ton tractor and trailer.

With the railroads taxed beyond their capacity and horses hopelessly out of the running, we have nothing else to look to for salvation but the motor truck. And this is no misfortune, either, for what better transportation could we ask than that which the truck affords? Its hauls are continuous. It receives its load at the door of the sender and carries it through without change to that of receiver.

Congestion, embargoes and threatened strikes have taught American business men to look for substitutes for railway transportation. Wise men have seen the eastern star on the transport to the motor truck—the savior of American commerce.

With the already overpowering exactions of our munitions and war export business, the new demands which the army will make upon the railroads will place them beyond the reach of many shippers who have not already had to turn to substitutes. Most of those who have placed their trust elsewhere are thanking their erstwhile misfortune for the discovery of new and better methods of transportation.

Not less than ten million tons of freight is moved by road vehicles every working day of a normal year.

What this figure will be in the later stages of war-time, we can only conjecture, but we cannot but agree that it will be enormously increased. Possibly one-fourth of all the horses in the country are used in city freight hauling. Easily ninety per cent of the trucks of all capacities haul merchandise. If the average horse hitch is a team, that means that three million horse wagons and one-sixth that many trucks transport ten million tons daily. Each averages, therefore, slightly more than three tons a day. If the average vehicle is of one-ton capacity, this means three trips a day and possibly fifteen miles of travel. Of course, the motor trucks will do better than this, and the horse vehicles a shade less. Obviously, however, neither class of equipment is working to its fullest efficiency.

We have got to do more than this—considerably more. Suppose we say twice as much by road as we normally do. We cannot well increase our horses. We may very possibly have to reduce their number; but our horses. We may very possibly have to reduce their number; but we can and must build many more trucks. With six hundred thousand two-ton trucks running fifty miles a day and hauling loads both ways, allowing for occasional empty runs and a reasonable proportion of them out of service for repairs, it would be possible to handle a 100 per cent increase in road freight traffic, assuming it to be of the same type now encountered. But the work will be harder than this, for the hauls will be longer; so the efficiency of our present equipment will have to be greatly increased help out.

The required number can be produced by the motor vehicle industry, if needed, for are we not building in excess of a million passenger cars a year? We can produce 600,000 trucks a year without impairing the necessary supply for the government. We can build all the war trucks commerce needs and still supply the army so well that commandeering of civilian trucks will not be necessary. But of course we will not be required to build such an industrial armada in a single year. The growth will be gradual.

A recent investigation shows that the factories now producing trucks in Michigan alone can build three hundred thousand a year. Not half the trucks built in this country are built in Michigan, and it is known that American truck manufacturers have planned a production of 200,000 trucks this year. One maker alone has a program of twenty thousand trucks. When we consider what the stimulus of war has done for production across the water, it becomes evident that the figure six hundred thousand trucks in a single year is not an impossibility.

Indeed, a recent inquiry to determine the available supply of war trucks showed that six hundred per day could be built in present factories devoted to the purpose.

Already motor trucks are doing a great deal of work that was formerly accomplished by other means—and doing it better than before. A company has been organized in New York to conduct a truck transportation service between the metropolis and New Jersey points as far south as Philadelphia on a grand scale. Another company is forming to conduct a regular freight line between New York and Boston, using trucks and trailers and operating on a regular schedule similar to that of a railroad. For a number of years there have been freight lines operating between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., between Springfield and Worcester and between Worcester and Boston. A great development of long-distance hauling has taken place in Maryland, where the excellent system of highways has given rise to perhaps a score of companies who do nothing else but transport merchandise between Baltimore and the prosperous cities within a radius of 75 miles and to and from Washington, D. C. In Southern California motor trucks of all kinds and mammoth tractors drawing long trains of trailers haul a

great portion of the freight between Los Angeles and its seaport, San Pedro. One company alone in this service operates over fifty trucks. All over the country furniture movers and storage warehousemen have been using trucks for long distance moving.

The writer, on a recent tour through Maryland encountered a truck in the old town of Havre de Grace which was taking a load from Baltimore to New York. In spite of the fact that these men some times make as much as \$75 a day for this workhouseholders find it cheaper to move their furniture in this way than the old tedious method of having it moved to the railroad by horse wagon, shipped in a car to as near the new home as possible and then re-loaded on a wagon to be delivered to the house. Besides this, the new method is much quicker than the old, as it sometimes took weeks where it now takes hours to make the haul. Perhaps of still greater importance is the fact that damage to the furniture is much less when shipped by truck than when forwarded by the old relay method.

A large chemical concern in New York regularly ships certain chemicals to points in Maryland by truck in which the round trip haul totals as much as 700 miles. The mining companies in certain parts of Nevada, Utah and California have found the motor truck to be the only method by which it is practicable to work certain mines where railroad transportation is not available and where the hauls over mountain and desert roads are too long and severe for animals.

There have been many trips across the continent by motor truck, several of which are famous. One of the most practical, however, was made by a Westerner who undertook to deliver one and one-half tons of canned milk from Seattle, Wash., to New York, a journey of 3,710 miles one way. The man, William Warwick, made the trip unaided save by his wife who accompanied him the full distance. Due to the novelty of the trip, he was feted to such an extent that his actual running time, excluding sleeping and resting hours was about cut in half, but the time actually spent in making the trip was but one month of 31 days plus 14 hours.

A similar demonstration was made by Wilson and Co., the big Chicago packers, when they sent a truck and a fleet of Fords across country from Chicago to New York with a load of choice hams for the mayors along the route. This run, while somewhat spectacular, inasmuch as one of the cars carried a compressed air callopo, showed that the scheme was practical in case of necessity, and had a deeper significance. It was preceded by a careful inquiry into the possibility of truck transportation on a large scale. Agents of the company all over the country had made tentative arrangements to secure large fleets of trucks and a schedule for their operation between Chicago and New York had actually been laid out in preparation for the then-expected railroad strike.

The widespread effects of the railroad situation and the versatility of the truck are both illustrated in the circus business. For a long time the railroads have been the main reliance of the circuses for the transportation of their shows. But this promises to be a very hard year for shows which depend upon them. Some of the larger ones have taken the precaution to secure heavy stockholdings in some of the more important lines so as to have a certain amount of control over the situation, but even these are likely to have difficulty in making all of the towns on their routes. A new organization of extraordinary enterprise has avoided the difficulty entirely by purchasing 100 motor trucks and seventy trailers to take care of the entire transportation for its show. Thus, the Spellman-Bostock-Kiraly show can laugh at railroad congestion while actually saving money. Life in that circus will also be more worth the living for instead of having to load and unload the equipment four times a day, it will be necessary but twice. The performers will get their meals at regular hours and eight hours of sleep every day. Besides this, the passage of the huge caravan through the country will act as a continuous parade.

There is one limiting factor, how-

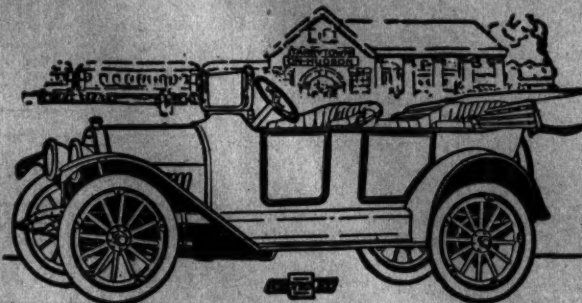
ever, and that is roads. Such a fleet of trucks would be of comparatively little use to us unless we had good hard roads, laid out along the lines of greatest commercial traffic on which to run them. One might as well be provided with a fleet of excellent ships with no sea to sail upon, a complete railroad equipment without rails to run on.

Commercial necessity is not alone

in demanding a vast system of good, hard roads. Military necessity also calls for hard, well-founded roads on practically identical routes.

Less than 12 per cent, of our present highways are surfaced. This percentage has got to be increased. The government has taken the right first step in appropriating \$75,000,000 for assistance to states in building through roads in their different states. With

can do. Without them we are going to be in poor shape to bring Germany to her knees. The French stopped von Kluck at the Marne and destroyed the Pan-Germanic dream of a Christmas in Paris, thanks to the military assistance of motor trucks. We will have the efficient industrial use of motor truck to thank if we frustrate von Tirpitz's dream of a victory for hate upon the seas.



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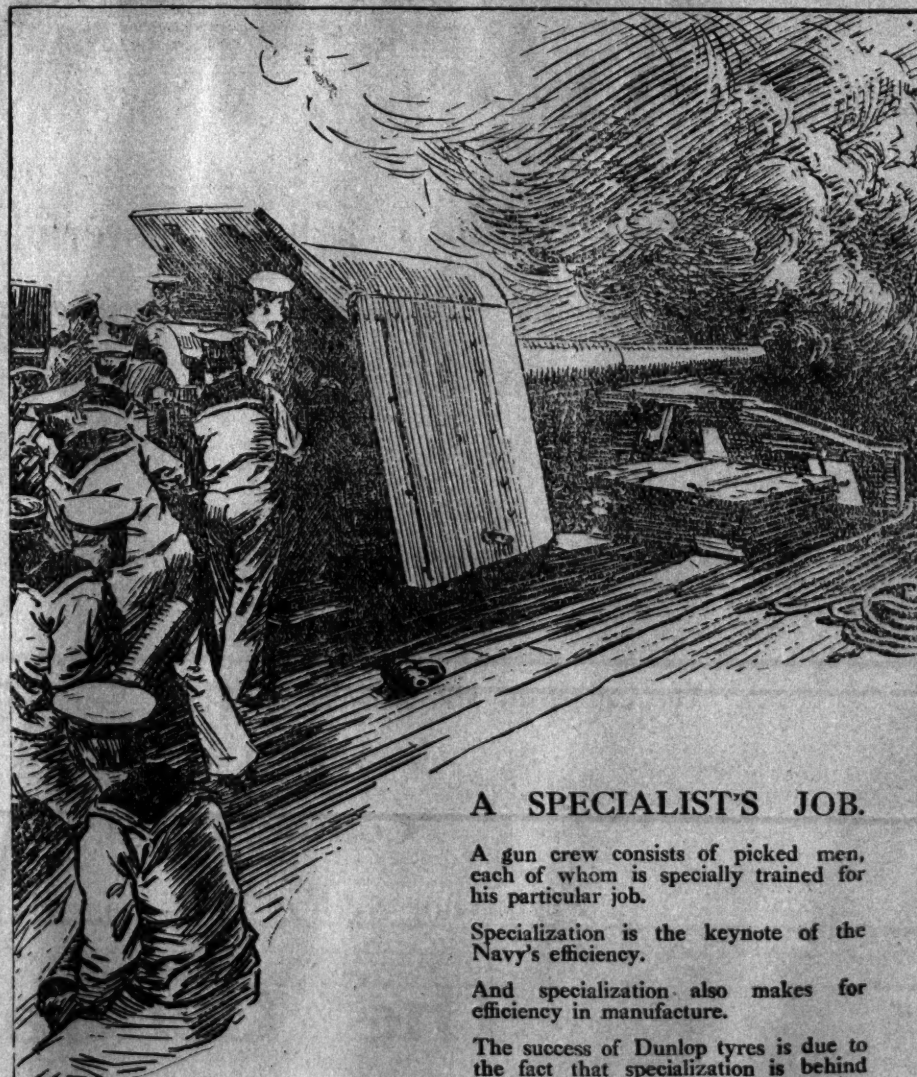
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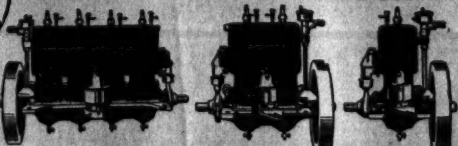
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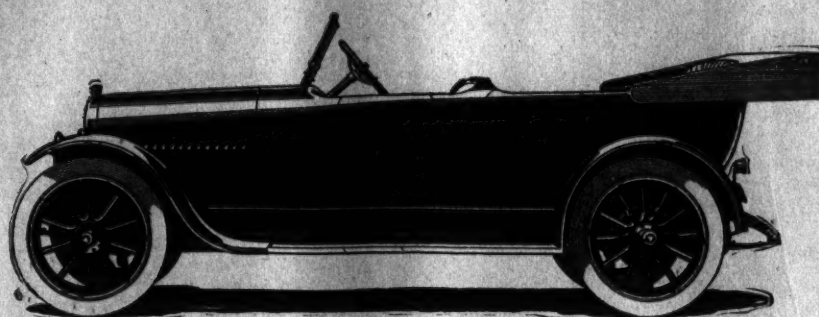


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MANY WONDERS FOUND IN OVERLAND'S SERVICE HOME

Great New Ten Story Building Has Every Modern
Improvement For Rapid Work Of All Kinds

By Edward Mott Woolley

We drove down West Fifty-seventh Street and stopped at the ingoing runway of the mammoth Willys-Overland service station, near Tenth Avenue. It towered above us ten stories high, dwarfing every other garage in the world. It is a block deep and almost as wide.

"Drive in," said a service salesman who greeted us at the curb.

It was a vast concrete room in which we found ourselves, with automobiles here and there about it. Some of them were spouting clouds of carburetted gasoline fumes and making noises like machine guns in battle. To me this sort of thing is music indeed. Its rattle and thunder fire me with the fierce joy of motoring.

I imagine that John North Willys had something of this joy when he planned his new service station in Manhattan. To him the odor of gasoline must be the essence of inspiration. Out of fire, liquid and smoke clouds he has built his romance. A colossal romance it is, that Overland plant at Toledo, and here on West Fifty-seventh Street I found another chapter of the story, and the bigness of the settings amazed me.

It was Mr. Willys who asked me to go there and spend a day. He wanted the impressions of an outsider. And truly what I saw there is difficult to put into words. It is bigger than words.

Yet when you analyse it a ten story service garage is only the logical sequence of a plant that turns out at the rate of 200,000 automobiles a year. Automobiles, like locomotives, must be maintained, yet for the most part the philosophy of service to automobile owners has been strangely crude. More than a million cars a year are put on the market in this country, yet real automobile maintenance is one of the most difficult things to buy. Most people are willing to pay reasonable prices for being served honestly and efficiently, but limitation service tinctures the sport of motoring with gall.

Like people, automobiles will get bilious, laundried, and their blood pressure runs high and their circulation gets poor. Sometimes they breathe stentoriously and their hearts are bad. Neurasthenia is not uncommon among them. No make of cars is exempt from these afflictions. Everything in this world wears out especially people and machinery.

On the ground floor, I say, were cars being diagnosed. I saw a pretty girl in a blue driving suit who seemed almost as if she showed a twisted fender to a sympathetic but lanky mechanic, dressed in grease. Some road pig, she said, had done it. Was it past all help?

He wiped more grease on his face and reckoned that it wasn't observing, however, that in most garages it would be thrown on the junk heap.

There was a square jawed tourist a little further along who had come there with a smashed body, luckily, his car body. Of course it was the other fellow's fault; it always is. Some dare-devil had come around a curve at a forty-mile pace without sounding his horn.

Near by was a car that belonged to a red faced man in a buckskin coat. He talked very loudly and bragged that he had driven the car twenty thousand miles without washing it. He opined that what it needed now was painting. On that point I was uncertain myself, because all I could see was mud.

A large woman was there with a car whose lights were weak, and another who wanted an overhauling. This ground floor really was the receiving room of the hospital.

But that wasn't all I found on this floor. There is a planning department, comprising a group of men whom I saw back of a long glass partition. It is a safe bet that you don't know what a planning department in a garage may be. I never saw one myself until I came across this.

"Leave 'er here and we'll see what ails 'er," they say to you at most garages; and you get 'er in a week, maybe, with a bill that reduces you to melancholia.

The planners here at the big Willys-Overland station are quite unique in the service world, yet factory planning is by no means new. Many great plants of various kinds use the stopwatch, and set time limits on mechanical operations. Mr. Willys has adopted this standard practice idea at his service plant to all repair work.

Your job will take four hours and fifteen minutes," I heard one of the planning staff tell an Overland owner.

"Aa, hour and a quarter," he told another.

Then he set the cost of each job in advance! I had a lugubrious recollection of jobs done on my own car that hadn't been planned. Unluckily, I never had any costs set in advance.

Just then the chauffeur of the car in which I had come threw in the clutch executed a semi-circle, and we went up the ramps to the second floor. It was quite like mountain climbing, and with a hoarse signal we swooped in among cars in the quick service department.

Here already was one of the cars I had seen below. It had been diagnosed in less than five minutes and was in the hands of the maintenance men. Something ailed its ignition or lamps, I forget which. On this floor they do all sorts of quick job on carburetors, spark plugs, tires and the like. Six

hundred jobs a day can be done there, and the average time, they tell me, is fifty-eight minutes. Often the owners wait downstairs in the lounging room.

But I was there as a spectator, and my driver took me up those steep winding ramps to the third floor. Here I found the first half of the shop proper.

An amazing big room it was, with cars located in orderly array all over it. One had the affliction known as spoke squeak, which is sometimes a baffling ailment though not fatal; another was tilted on its front wheels in a most undignified and helpless position and hitched with chains to the top of the room; still others were being operated on for carburetors, batteries or valves.

We drove on up the ramps to the fourth floor, and here I saw cars placed throughout the room in different stages of dishabille, so to speak. I always marvel when I see an automobile's inner secrets thus displayed to the world; it fills me with wonder to reflect that a contrivance so intricate, plus a little gasoline, can go up the steepest hills or across a whole continent.

I walked around here for an hour. Up under the ceiling I saw a crane-like contrivance, and it came along and stopped just over one of these gasoline beasts. Somehow an automobile seems alive. My own car I call Patsy, and we pet and cajole him. If you know how to handle his fierce temper he can purr very softly—but beware of him.

As I watched the tones of the crane reached down and stole the engine out of this car and ran away with it. At one end of the room I saw big machine tools, and they were grinding, boring and cutting.

Somebody told me that a car could be wholly rebuilt there. The ramps end at the fourth floor, so I took an elevator to the fifth, where about the first thing I beheld was the car I had seen below belonging to the young lady in blue. It had come up to have its fender made over.

They call this the setting up shop. Here were heavy rolling machines that could take any fender not beyond hope and make it almost as good as new.

It looked to me as if the upholstery would have to be fixed up considerably too, but I judged from appearances that any job of this sort could be well done here on the fifth floor.

My gaze also encountered the old car that belonged to the square jawed man in buckskin. It was getting a bath preparatory to some new coats of paint. He was right. I should think that it needed at least eight or ten.

I had seen the far spreading paint department at the Willys-Overland works in Toledo, and now I found it reproduced in miniature here. They took me into one of the drying rooms and I came out well baked. I got some paint on my coat, and that was baked too.

Here in this paint department I

saw a magnificent limousine repainted and almost ready for delivery. The foreman told me he could do the most elaborate job and that he also specialised in moderate priced work. He could make a car look like new.

Up I went to the sixth floor and found myself among tiers of bins that seemed endless.

"Here you can get parts for any Willys-Overland car," said my escort. "There is a stock here worth a quarter of a million dollars." A lot of people were up there, too, buying parts and supplies at the sales counters. The company sells at wholesale to its dealers and at retail to the general public.

We went into the sixth story reception room and sat down for a time to rest. I should say that twenty-five customers can take their ease there at one time. Most salesrooms get you out as soon as they extract your cash.

On the seventh floor a curious sight greeted me. The ceiling was hung thickly with automobiles, and another tier covered the floor.

Three hundred and twenty four cars can be stored on this floor. I estimated what this economy of space meant in dollars, and my guess ran into four figures for the year. On the upper floors there is more storage space.

On the day I went through the plant there were more than a thousand automobiles in the building, mostly new ones. The structure and contents were worth more than \$2,000,000.

They call this seventh floor the new car department. Willys-Overland cars for the metropolitan district are brought here first from the factory. Did you ever stop to think of the work and expense attached to marketing automobiles?

Up there I saw crews of men washing and polishing cars by the score and putting great canvas covers on them.

Then all new cars must be turned—like a piano.

An elevator took me to the tenth floor, where I found an automobile and accessory show in full swing. Up here is the wholesale display room of the Willys-Overland company and all the current models are shown. Incidentally I saw quite a collection of Willys-Overland dealers—some of them from Oregon, Texas and New England.

I sat down in the tenth floor waiting room for a time and talked with two of these Western automobile men, and we agreed that nothing in the way of service the country over came within gunshot of this wonderful plant on West Fifty-seventh Street. On this floor, too, are the New York general offices.

This stupendous garage is open daily from 7:30 in the morning to 1:30 at night and employs 350 men. Co-ordinated with it is the spacious new Willys-Overland retail salesroom at Broadway and Fifth Street and the four other salesrooms and service stations in the metropolitan district—one in Brooklyn, one in The Bronx, one in Yonkers and another in Newark.

As I stepped out of the door on Fifty-seventh Street through an odd coincidence the girl in blue drove out of the big automobile door, all smiles again. That again convinced me that Mr. Willys has laid sound plans in New York.

He's Diving For America Now

By J. C. Burton

He used to tour the boulevards and never knew a row. He took the misadventures and the kids. But he's serving in the army dressed in greasy khaki now. Where there's things far worse than blowouts and near skids. He may have driven a fiver that went rattling on its way. Or lounged back in a regal limousine. But poor or rich, at present he is drawn in soldier's pay. As the knight of that great monarch, Gasoline.

Give him gasoline and oil
And he's ready for his toll—
He don't consult a guide book 'fore he leaves;
He's not finicky 'bout roads
When the gunners yell for loads
Of shells and men are down with empty sleeves.
He is always cool of head
And his right foot's full of lead
And he'll use it till the shrapnel claims a limb;
And he coaxes and he pleads
With his car for greater speeds
Does the military chauffeur—here's to him!

When his car is under fire
He will change a frazzled tire
And curse the bullets spittin' at his heels;
He may be a bit profane
And he drives like one insane.
For he dreams of speed and eats it with his meals.
He will take a general's grand
To the edge of No Man's Land
Where yawns the pit of death with scarlet rim;
And he'll pray and curse and scold
In the hope that nuts will hold
For the military chauffeur—here's to him!

Where the skies are shot with red,
On the field heaped with the dead,
You will see him with the ambulance brigade;
Though his heart is cast of steel,
He is Mercy at the wheel.
To the men who won't report for dress parade
With a mother's tender care
He will take the wretches where
The surgeons and life is not so grim;
As he bears them to the cars,
He is serving God, not Mars,
Is the military chauffeur—here's to him!

There's a new recruit reportin' to the seasoned motor corps
That has left a heap of fightin' far behind;
He may appear a trifle green—his uniform ain't tore—
But he's game and not a coward you will find.
So be patient, French and Britons, he will soon learn all the tricks,
It won't be long until he'll be in trim
To challenge you to race with death along the River Styx:
That's the U.S. Army chauffeur—here's to him!

Motor Magazine.

Suggestions To Packard Owners

To Packard car owners:

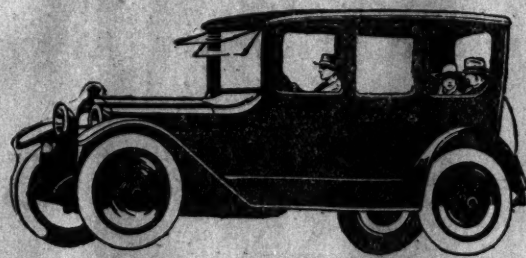
We want to prepare you for the necessity of spending a little money on your car on certain things which we have not been able to help you avoid, nor have we been able to help any of our other good patrons avoid the same things. These expenses are part of the cost of owning and operating and enjoying an automobile.

When we delivered your car to you, as a brand new car, the front end chain was tight, the cylinders were free from carbon, the valves were seating properly and the car was reasonably free from squeaks and rattles. When we say "reasonably free" we mean that it is up to the high standard fixed by the Packard Company as regulating such matters.

Chains in the front end of the motor work under heavy stress and strain and although properly designed and properly proportioned they do get loose as the consequence of normal usage. Likewise the forma-

tion of carbon in the cylinders is a necessary consequence of proper lubrication and normal usage of the car and with the formation of carbon and incident to its removal it is necessary to grind the valves so as to have them properly seated. In a like manner squeaks and rattles are bound to come in any automobile whatsoever and although the Packard car is designed to have them stay away just as long as possible, still when they do come, they are purely a consequence of normal usage and their removal is one of legitimate expenses imposed upon an automobile owner—just like the expense of buying oil and gasoline and replacing worn-out tires with new ones.

We are just as anxious that you shall receive from our hands fair and business-like treatment as you are to get it and it is with the thought of possibly avoiding some misunderstanding at some subsequent date that we take the precaution of familiarising you with our attitude on the subjects mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs.



Hupmobile Conforms to Best Standards of Two Hemispheres

WHEN you purchase a Hupmobile you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have purchased a car which conforms to standards approved by the whole world. The best European practice in motor car construction has entered just as much into the building of the Hupmobile as has the highest American standards. The best is adopted wherever it is found.

In proof of our statements, look at the Hupmobile. Its lines are European lines. Consider the Hupmobile motor. It is four-cylinder and has always been four-cylinder. And the Hupmobile manufacturers believe, as most European manufacturers and owners believe, in four-cylinder power, simplicity and economy of operation.

To many lands the Hupmobile is known as the "European car at an American price." This is an apt phrase which describes that added carefulness which enters into Hupmobile construction—that surer appreciation of beauty in design—that recognition of the value of comfortable riding qualities and luxurious appointments—in combination with a price that unusual production facilities has made lower than the average price of cars in the Hupmobile class.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke (3 1/4" x 5 1/2"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze bush, ball joint. Long wheel base "115" on 2 and 5-seater, "134" on 7-seater. Tires 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 on 2 and 5-seater, 35 x 4" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilator, rain carrier; deep upholstery; speedometer; sunmeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tires on rear; five demountable rims; tire carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

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Unique Test For Chalmers

Motorists of New York who have to contend with most unusual driving conditions in the crowded city streets will be greatly interested in the acceleration test conducted last week with a five passenger stock Chalmers. The test was originated by the Chalmers Sales Company, Inc., of New York, and was in direct charge of the American Automobile Association through its representative, H. A. Tarantous, and his assistant, Marcus Horline. W. F. Sturm, contest manager of the Chalmers Company, and Joe Dawson, factory stunt driver, were in New York last week and Dawson did the driving during the tests.

The idea of the tests was to show just how rapidly a Chalmers can get away from a standing start, as this would indicate a quick getaway during traffic stops. In order that the findings might be absolutely accurate, Tarantous insisted that the car try from four to eight starts in each of the twelve trials in which the time was taken. In twenty-five feet from the starting line the car attained a velocity of 12.2 miles an hour in 1.2 seconds; at 100 feet from a standing start the car was moving 16.5 miles an hour in 4.4 seconds; at 125 feet it was moving 17.5 miles an hour 5.6 seconds from the starting tape; at 150 feet the speed was

20 miles an hour, and the time it took to get this speed was 6.4 seconds; in 300 feet, or 10.2 seconds from the start, the speed was 33.3 miles an hour.

"Such tests as this one are not hard for the motorist to grasp," said C. H. King, vice-president and general manager of the Chalmers Sales Company, Inc., in commenting on the test. "The autoist know how far 25, 100, 150 feet is, and he knows what 20 miles an hour means. He can readily comprehend that when a car attains a speed of 33.3 miles an hour from a standing start in 10.2 seconds that it has wonderful acceleration. The usual methods of figuring acceleration are from 0 to 25 miles an hour. Ten seconds for this speed is considered not at all bad. The Chalmers has always had a reputation for getting away fast, and the results of the recent test have not disproved this idea. Great speed is not really a requisite for the average owner; in fact, the average owner does not drive fast. But it always is essential that he get away in a hurry when the traffic officer gives the signal."

The car was equipped with 2x4 United States royal coveis, and they were found ideal in getting away with a rush and for rapid movement after the car got under way.

Motorists!

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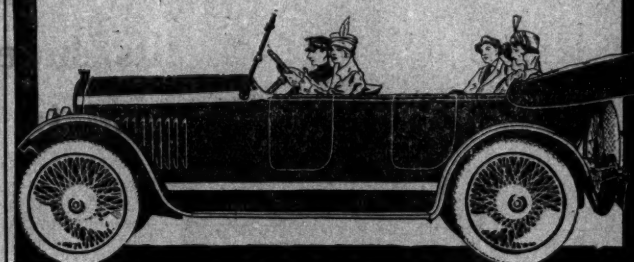
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WOMEN WILL DRIVE 'WAR WORK' ELECTRICS

'Gas-Less' Cars Command Themselves To Feminine Operators Because Of Simplicity

Society women are mobilising for automobile war service in all the important cities. So, announces the National League for Women's Service which enrolls women for all kinds of war work. They are to do Red Cross errand, deliver Red Cross bundles, peddle milk to the Babies' Dispensaries, help the War Relief Society, deliver seeds, plants and tools to war gardens, carry passengers on urgent war business—in short, do any automobile war service.

The women will wear uniforms, probably of khaki, cut on the lines of a Norfolk jacket, and their cars will carry banners or flags indicating their business. Regular stands at downtown points will be determined upon where women will report at certain intervals.

A great number of society women own electric vehicles, and the ease with which they are driven, their absolute dependability, sturdiness, and indifference to weather conditions have proven them to be the admirable cars for city use. The electric vehicle manufacturers are offering complete co-operation with the League through their local distributors, and "electrics" will participate in large number in this patriotic service.

Furthermore, should this war continue, it may be necessary to extensively employ women to drive trucks, and the simplicity and ease of electric truck operation will be capitalised. There is much patriotic work ahead for the "fair sex," who are splendidly responding to the emergency.

38-Hour Non-Stop Run Made By Chandler

Dealers Put Car Through Splendid Performance On Muddy Roads

Graves Auto Company, Waterloo, Ia., distributors for the Chandler, conducted a Chandler non-stop endurance run May 8 and 9, the course being laid out over fifty-six miles of just average eastern Iowa roads, the condition of which had not been improved any by nearly two weeks of rain.

The run as originally planned contemplated a twenty-four hour non-stop performance. When the twenty-four hours had expired, however, Claude Moore, of the Graves Auto Company, an old-time Chandler enthusiast who was doing the driving, decided that he was good for a few hours more. As a result the run was continued for a total of thirty-eight hours, Moore leaving the driver's seat only for his meals and the car's motor never stopping for a moment.

"Upon completing the trip, as far as the car was concerned, the run could have been continued indefinitely," reports E. R. Spencer, Chandler factory sales representative, who was in Waterloo at the time. "But it was the Graves Company's idea to make the showing with one driver only, and Mr. Moore after thirty-eight hours of driving through the terrible roads was naturally dead tired and it was considered inadvisable to permit him to continue further."

The actual mileage covered during the trip was 546 miles. The gasoline consumption figures 13.2 miles per gallon, a remarkable showing, road conditions considered. The car was taken from demonstrating work, strictly stock in every respect without any alteration of gears and without any adjustment of valves or other mechanical adjustments.

While the Chandler Company is not given to the promotion of "stunt" performances, still there at the factory there is nothing but admiration for the enthusiasm reflected by the Graves Company.

Why The Ford Is The Ford

"Quality" in automobiles is a comparative term and means different things with different automobile makers. A motor car consists of the chassis and body; the frame, motor, transmission, front and rear axles—on which is mounted the superstructure of carriage work with its equipment.

The quality of the chassis is determined by the strength of the material of which it is constructed, and the simplicity of design. Quality in the body means a character of material and construction which supplies the essentials of comfort for the occupants. But it is in the chassis—the fundamentals of the car—that paramount quality is vital and essential. A certain standard of quality is wrought into the chassis by every standard motor car manufacturer—with the Ford car there is a surplus of quality in these working parts which other manufacturers build into a more luxurious body.

The most important factor in a motor car is the character of steel that goes into its working parts. The Ford Motor Company was the first automobile manufacturer to use Vanadium steel in its product—and Ford Vanadium steel is today acknowledged the highest quality of material in motor cars. It makes the first link in Ford Quality.

Every Ford part which is called

upon to bear a strain in the running car is tested in the Ford factory to determine its overwhelming ability to withstand that pressure. Ford springs are tested to absorb a shock of 2,100 pounds repeated 300 times per minute to the extent of 60,000 continuous strokes. The front axle bears up without breaking under a twisting pressure of 22,000 pounds. Surpassing strength of construction—Ford Quality!

You never met a Ford owner who did not find in his car a range of service beyond his expectations. Wherever the emergency of travel arises—sand or snow, mud or flood, road or weather, it is the Ford car that "goes—and gets back." Performance—It's Ford Quality in action.

When the Ford owner buys his car he finds that wherever he travels there is a Ford agency close by with competent mechanics to give any necessary attention to his car. More than 10,000 Ford representatives mean a service to owners as widely distributed as the car—the largest measure of service that any motor car owner enjoys.

Judge the Ford car from any angle—material in every vital part, strength of construction, performance, service to Ford owners—it is the highest quality offered to the buying public at any price.

rejected because their truth could not be reliably proved.

The judges were all men of prominence in the automobile world: Julian Chase, Editor of Horseless Age; Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and Coker F. Clarkson, general manager of the Society of Automobile Engineers.

The mileage records submitted were so astonishing as to amaze even the judges. The old White Buick, now known as the "Hyatt Roller," was the winner in the contest. It had a record of no less than 261,800 miles, a distance of more than ten times around the world. This record was made on a single set of Hyatt bearings, the entire distance having been traveled without any replacement or adjustment of the bearings. So far as known, no other car in the world has traveled anywhere near this distance. The "Hyatt Roller" started from Detroit on June 4 and is scheduled to go twice across the continent, following a circuitous route which will give a mileage far greater than four times the direct traveling distance from New York to San Francisco.

The tour is being conducted by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company to see if it can be determined just how much wear one set of bearings will stand.

World's Record For Long Distance Run Made By Buick Car

The famous old Buick veteran, the "Hyatt Roller," now making a tour around the United States, made a triumphant entry into New York when it pulled up in front of the Buick salesroom. Buick officials in several cars went up to New Rochelle and accompanied the sturdy old Roller back to New York.

As far as is known, this car—a 1909 Model 16 Buick—has travelled farther than any car on earth. Back in 1915 it was the winner of a unique contest which established the world's long distance record for motor cars.

The contest was instituted primarily for the purpose of obtaining data on motor cars which had traveled the farthest distances on a single set of Hyatt bearings but when the data was investigated it was found that a world's record had been discovered. Every prize-winning record, in addition to being verified by affidavit, was searchingly examined, so that the results would be absolutely authentic. Many high records were

Packard Organises New Service Board

The increasing importance of standardised service, especially on motor cars of the highest class, has prompted the forming by the Packard Motor Car Company of a technical service board, composed of experts from the eight largest points in the Packard organization. The board has just held its first regular meeting.

The members of the service board will convene monthly at the factory under the chairmanship of C. R. Lester, technical service manager. The general condition of service will be discussed, and particular problems be brought up for analysis. Interchange of experiences will be encouraged. The board will make its recommendations through Mr. Lester's office to the management.

"All that the board plans to attempt will be directed toward the improvement and standardisation of service on Packard cars and trucks," said Mr. Lester. "We discover in these conferences that one point, say New York, or St. Louis, has a particularly effective method of treating a particular problem. We want the technical service managers of all Packard points to have the benefit of that method. The board offers unlimited opportunity for the interchange of ideas, looking toward uniformity in Packard service the country over."

Policies, classification of workmanship, efficient equipment and operating method, these are other subjects within the expert capacity of the board. Moreover, the board can be of value to the truck and carriage sales boards on the one hand and to the manufacturing division of the factory on the other.

The members of the board are the technical service managers of the Packard branches and dealerships in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Pittsburgh, together with C. J. Moore, operating manager, C. R. Lester, technical service manager, H. W. Drew, assistant technical service manager, and E. C. Cooper, chief operating inspector, of the factory staff.

What Happens To Old Autos?

When old age overtakes a motor car it is humanely put to death. The engine is killed and workmen with sledges fall to and make short work of it. Within an hour what was once a mechanical triumph—the apple of some owner's eye—is dissolved into its numerous component parts and scrapped.

A car that is feeble with age, even though it is still capable of running, is more valuable as junk than it is as a conveyance. The raw material in it is worth more than the completed whole. One firm in Kansas City breaks up a half million dollars' worth of cars a year, figuring their value at the original selling price. Many of the cars that go into the junk heap are in fairly good running condition and frequently they make their last run on their own power into the yard to meet their doom.

As junk the average old car is worth from \$65 to \$150 to the dealer. Subtract his profit and the market price of old cars is found. The older the car the more valuable it is, because the manufacturers several years ago were putting better material into their cars than they are today. Aluminum is the metal that gives the value to the junk cars, and the war is responsible. In the making of munitions aluminum is needed, and the supply is small. The average car contains 150 pounds of this precious war metal, which is worth more whizzing in a shell than wheezing on a boulevard.

Many of the parts from old cars are capable of being used again in repairing other machines.

Grace In Design Aim Of Roamer's Builders

One of the phenomena of the automobile industry is the swift transition of body types from the crude and clumsy designs which graced the pioneer cars to the present-day perfection and grace of the custom-built body. Some of the new bodies are the very epitome of beauty. They suggest speed and agility. They imply that sensation of airy motion which is the keynote of modern automobile travel.

Some of the custom body designs which have been mounted on the Roamer chassis exemplify these traits in striking fashion. The awkward, obese lines of the ordinary car are scrupulously eliminated. There is a slimmness and alertness to the body line which is intended to give the observer the same impression that the occupant receives.

The underlying analogy between land and marine travel is being realised by designers. The names being given by body builders to their creations bring this out very clearly. There are the "boat" bodies, "skiff" bodies and "canoe" bodies. The profile shows the lines sloping away from the hood, much as they slope from the prow of a boat.

One of the models evolved for the Roamer by Mr. Karl H. Martin, the well-known New York designer, is a four-passenger body of extremely dashing and rakish lines. My study of current European tendencies gives me confidence that this will be one of the most popular Roamer types for next year.

Lincoln Highway To Be Popular With American Autoists

One of the busiest men in America now is H. C. Ostermann, Field Secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, who is engaged in a double transcontinental trip. Mr. Ostermann started for the Atlantic Coast from Detroit in a special car in Lincoln Highway colors, red, white, and blue. He reached New York via Elkhardt, Ind., and on starting west reached the state line of Pennsylvania and Ohio and found so much had to be done that he started back for New York again. Many public meetings were called and Mr. Ostermann was asked to return to make addresses. The second start out of New York will be final, according to his statements to the home office in Detroit. Western business is going to require much of his attention for correspondence points to the utmost activity at all parts of the great highway.

Mr. Ostermann has offered his services to the Government and will co-operate in all phases of the general activities coming within the range of his labors while crossing the country. With his red, white and blue car, the national colors, he will do much to arouse patriotism. He will supply the Government with first-hand information of road conditions both along the highway and along tributaries.

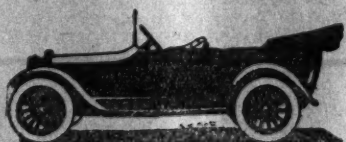
The start of the highway at Forty-second Street and Broadway, New York, will be plainly marked and from that point the route will be very plain to tourists starting upon the long journey or upon short journeys over the route.

Indications of a record breaking transcontinental travel are found on every hand. Even this early with bad weather conditions which have prevailed, the traffic through Orr's Ranch out in Utah and past other isolated points where the census of the travellers is a fair indication of the volume of transcontinental traffic as compared to local traffic, the figures have been double those of the last year. Bad weather and road conditions have held back thousands and as conditions improve the proportion of two to one is expected to be increased to three and even four to one.

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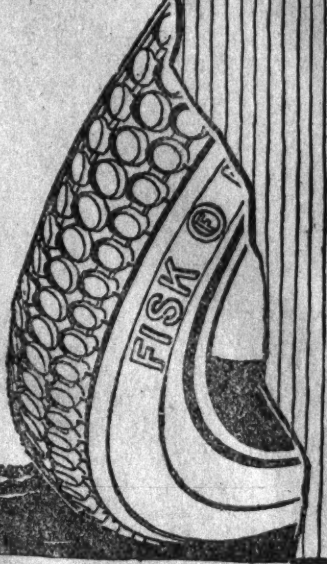
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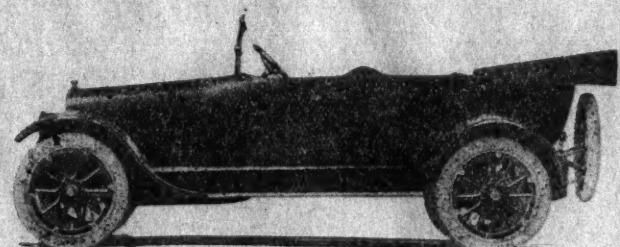
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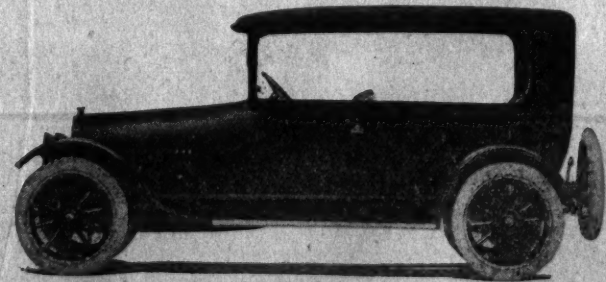


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SPEED—More than 999 out of every thousand car owners would ever want or dare to use.

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Health, Beauty and the Household

The Doctor Says

By Bruce Belden M.D.
The Well-Known Physician and Writer.

MY little boy, aged seven, has a slight enlargement of the glands on the left side of the neck. The enlargement has been there for about four months. Is there anything that will restore these glands to their natural size?—K. F.

There may be trouble in the mouth or tonsils causing infection and consequent enlargement of the glands. Troubles about the teeth, adenoids and certain ear conditions may also cause swelling of the neck glands. If such troubles are found they must be dealt with in order to cure the glandular enlargement. Locally, apply iodine ointment and hard, half-and-half, night and morning. This is more effective than painting with tincture of iodine. Another good application is a small quantity of the following, to be rubbed gently over the glands three times daily:

Iodine 4 drams
Benzoinated Lard 2 ounces

Give the boy internally 5 drops of this medicine in water after meals:

Syrup of the iodide of iron 2 ounces

If the glands get very red and swollen they must be opened by your physician. It is better to have them opened than to let them break, because only a line-like scar will result instead of a thick and irregular one.

WHAT are the most common diseases caused by alcoholic poisoning?—H. L.

The diseases directly or indirectly related to alcoholism are cirrhosis of the liver, nephritis, gastritis, hardening of the blood vessels, neuritis, delirium tremens and chronic alcoholism. It is also well to bear in mind that the venereal disease problem is mixed up with alcoholism.

WHAT is meant by serum sickness, or the serum disease?—C. S.

In about one person out of every five the injection of diphtheria antitoxin will produce certain symptoms. Any or all of the following symptoms may appear in from eight to twelve days after the injection: Fever, itching, skin rashes, swelling of various glands, pain in the joints and signs of kidney irritation. These symptoms subside in a short time and leave no bad effects.

DO you think that the wearing of stiff hats has anything to do with baldness in men?—F. D.

Yes, very much to do with it. The hard rim of a stiff hat undoubtedly compresses the vessels that lie along the sides of the skull. It is these vessels which supply the skin of the scalp and the hair of the head with nourishment. The compression is most marked in the case of broad, round heads, naturally, and so baldness is not so often noted in those with long and narrow heads. You will notice that baldness seldom affects the hair below the rim of the hat. There is a thickening of the vessel walls at the point of compression, so that the calibre of the vessels is actually lessened, and in time there is a deficiency of nourishment even when the hat is off the head. It is altogether probable that dandruff, thinning of the scalp, and poor condition of the hair are also due, very often, to hat compression. The reason why women, sailors, countrymen and the races which wear no headgear are less often afflicted seems obvious in the light of the explanation which has been given.

HOW should barley-water be made?—T. E.

Put two good-sized teaspoonfuls of washed pearl barley into one pint of cold water in a saucepan, and then boil slowly down to two-thirds and strain.

IN what way do bran and similar coarse elements in our food work to relieve constipation?—J. M.

Bran is not digested or absorbed in the human body to the same extent as it is among certain of the lower animals. It therefore acts somewhat like a foreign body and stimulates the muscles of the bowel walls to contract more vigorously. In consequence, the contents of the intestine reach the lower bowel in a softened condition, since there has not been time for excessive absorption of fluids. Constipation is often due to dryness and hardness brought about by stagnation of the intestinal contents, with resulting excessive absorption. Decomposition is also favored by this stagnation, and then the victim suffers from intestinal intoxication, or what is commonly known as biliousness.

MY back, chest and face have broken out with pimples and blackheads for the past three years; those on the back are the worst. I shall be obliged for any advice you may give me.—M. B.

Avoid fatty foods, correct constipation, take all hygienic steps possible to improve the general health, and bathe the skin night and morning with hot water and castile soap. After this apply thoroughly the following salve:

Precipitated Sulphur 1/2 dram
Lanolin 1/2 ounce
Benzoinated Lard 1/2 ounce

If the pimples are severely inflamed use this:

Iodide of Sulphur 30 grains
Simple Cerate 1 ounce

MY little girl, five years of age, wets the bed constantly. Is this condition curable?—J. N. B.

It is often possible to find the cause and remove it. Worms and adenoids are common causes, and both are curable. Small stones in the bladder have been known to cause such incontinence. Inflammation of the passages adjacent to the bladder must be carefully inquired into and dealt with. These local inflammations in little girls are of very great importance. In rare cases diabetes may cause the trouble, and the water should therefore be examined for sugar. Sometimes the separation of adhesions between certain local parts cures the trouble immediately.

Eliminate tea and coffee from the diet and restrict milk. The diet should be mainly vegetarian and cereal, since vegetables keep more water in the intestines, passing it out by this route instead of by the bladder. Give little fluid after 4 p. m. Awake the child when you go to bed yourself and have her empty the bladder. Raising the foot of the bed slightly is sometimes effective. Prevent the child from lying on her back, if possible. The drugs that are used in this condition are very powerful and can be administered only by a physician. These cases often end abruptly without any special treatment. The most inveterate ones usually cease at puberty (age 12-13).

YOU MIGHT TRY—

Bacon for Bait.

INSTEAD of the usual tid-bit of cheese put a small piece of bacon in the mouse trap.

To Darn Stockings.

BLACK mosquito netting basted over the hole in a stocking, and then darned into it is a welcome aid in this obnoxious task.

To Clean Tan Shoes.

PLAIN soap and water applied with a stiff brush (after putting the shoe on a shoe-tree to prevent shrinking) will remove all spots of dirt and grime. Give a good polish afterward.

A Napkin Under Baby's Chin.

INSTEAD of swathing a great fold of napkin about baby's chin, and tying it in bulky fashion around the neck, make a simple knot in one corner. Slip this knot underneath the neckband of baby's dress. The napkin will now remain spread out, and yet not fall off during the meal.

MY SECRETS OF BEAUTY

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.



Locking Up the Face for the Night with Strips of Adhesive Plaster—a Novel and Often Effective Way of Eradicating Wrinkles and Crow's Feet.

MY sister has an annoying eruption of acne upon her face. What should she do for this affliction?—BERNICE B.

You are right, it is a terrible affliction. Many physicians are now recommending sulphur facial baths to cure it. I would suggest that you try the following lotion, which I know will give good results. It should be applied several times a day.

Rosewater, 4 ozs.
Precipitate of sulphur, 1 dram.
Tincture of camphor, 1 dram.

I HAVE an extremely coarse, dry skin on my face. How can it be made becomingly moist and smooth?—ANNA C.

If you mean that your skin is rough and subject to frequent unsightly eruptions, then I would advise the following, applied frequently to the affected parts with the tips of the fingers:

Pulverized camphor 20 grains
Powdered talcum 1/2 ounce
Oxide of zinc 2 drams
Starch 2 drams

After your face has become normal in appearance, then I would recommend the use of a good skin food. In applying it, use the rotary massage with two fingers of each hand, to remove any ugly creases from nose to lips. When coming in from the outside air, cleanse the face with cold cream and do not use any cold water upon it for at least a half an hour afterward. A good skin food is made like this:

Anhydrous lanolin 2 1/4 drams
Oil of citron 1 drop
Oil of bergamot 3 drops
Spirit of mignonette 8 drops

THERE are some wrinkles beginning to form around my eyes and right next to my mouth at the corners. My skin is very dry. I hope you will advise me what to do?—OLIVE G.

You have probably gone through the Winter without using enough cold cream. Winter is a great promoter of wrinkles because it dries the skin. The following formula is a useful aid when the skin shows a tendency to dryness:

Oil of sweet almonds 60 grams
Cocoa butter 12 grams
White wax 6 grams
Spermaceti 12 grams

If cocoa butter is an irritant to your skin, then you had better try instead this more soothing lotion:

Oil of sweet almonds 100 grams
White wax 20 grams
Spermaceti 100 grams
Rosewater 100 grams

Rub into the skin carefully, afterward wiping off any that is not absorbed with a soft cloth.

AN unwelcome crop of pimples and blackheads has come to my face within the past week, without any cause, so far as I know. What will remove them?—GRACE B.

Take plenty of exercise out of doors, and above all, eat simple food. I can also recommend the following recipe for a blood-purifier:

Cream of tartar 1/2 oz.
Pulverized sulphur 1/2 oz.
Juice of 2 lemons 1/2 oz.

Place all of these materials in a jug, pouring boiling water over them and stir thoroughly. Drink one wineglassful every morning on rising.

Economical Menus for the Week

FOR the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again, the accompanying menus for a whole week of meals have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, a member of the faculty of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

wives who want ap- petizing, healthful and economical meals, but are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again, the accom- panying menus for a whole week of meals have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, a mem- ber of the faculty of Teachers' College, Co- lumbia University.	MONDAY <i>Breakfast</i> Oatmeal with Dates Top Milk Toasted Muffins Coffee <i>Luncheon</i> Rice Croquettes, Cheese Sauce Lettuce Salad, French Dressing Bran Bread Butterine Orange Jelly Tea <i>Dinner</i> Salmon Loaf, White Sauce New Peas Boiled Potatoes Parsley Garnish Lettuce and Cucumber Salad Sponge Jelly Roll Coffee	TUESDAY <i>Breakfast</i> Cereal with Dates Top Milk Poached Eggs Toast Coffee <i>Luncheon</i> Shad Roe Balls Celery Sauce Brown Bread and Butter Lemon Tarts Dinner Hamburg Roast, Brown Gravy Boiled Rice Sliced Tomatoes Spinach Strawberry Bavarian Cream Coffee	WEDNESDAY <i>Breakfast</i> Strawberries Cereal Top Milk Fried Ham Twins Mountain Muffins Coffee Cocoa <i>Luncheon</i> Creamed Macaroni Sliced Tomatoes Rolls Fresh Fruit Tea Dinner Roast Lamb Currant Mint Sauce Baked Hominy and Cheese Endive and Orange Salad Crackers Coffee
THURSDAY <i>Breakfast</i> Stewed Prunes with Lemon Cereal Top Milk Whole Wheat Muffins Butter Milk Coffee Cocoa <i>Luncheon</i> Baked Onions Stuffed with Nut Cream Sauce Buttermilk and Soda Biscuits Apple Snow Tea <i>Dinner</i> Navy Beans with Salt Pork Stewed Tomatoes Virginia Cornbread Rhubarb Baked with Raisins Half Cups of Coffee	FRIDAY <i>Breakfast</i> Sliced Oranges Cereal Top Milk Whole Wheat Toast Date Marmalade Coffee <i>Luncheon</i> Lamb and Green Pepper Hash Cornmeal and R. Muffins Stuffed Dates Tea <i>Dinner</i> Breaded Fresh Fish Riced Potatoes Spinach Radishes Lemon Pie Coffee	SATURDAY <i>Breakfast</i> Boiled Rice with Apple Sauce Top Milk Coddled Eggs Bran Muffins Coffee <i>Luncheon</i> Creamed Shrimps and Peas Lettuce Salad French Dressing Whole Wheat Bread Tea <i>Dinner</i> Cannelon of Beef Brown Gravy Scalloped Macaroni Beef Top Greens Shredded Cabbage and Green Pepper Salad Cup Custard, Baked Coffee	SUNDAY <i>Breakfast</i> Strawberries Cereal Top Milk Rolls Coffee <i>Dinner</i> Cream of Beet Soup Croutons Stuffed Breast of Veal, Baked Brown Gravy Spinach Bechamel Glazed Onions Floating Island Custard Sauce Coffee <i>Supper</i> Broiled Sardines on Rounds of Toast Lettuce, Tomato & Chive Salad Brown Bread Butter Tea

Making Housework Easier

By Mrs. Christine Frederick

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

I HAVE an old-fashioned kitchen, and a pantry that is almost big enough for a kitchen, too. I think, if the expense were not too great, I would make my kitchen over. Have you any suggestion?—Mrs. M. D. G.

The large roomy kitchen is always more step-taking than that which is smaller and more compact. Perhaps it might be possible to use your pantry as a kitchenette and use the original kitchen for some other purpose. It has sometimes been possible to turn a pantry into a most delightful kitchen by adding a window, and then grouping a stove, sink, cabinet and closet close together, so that the worker just had space in which to turn around. This is always better than having a kitchen 26 or 30 feet across, with pantries here and closets there, which necessitate walking constantly from the stove to the pantry and so on. If you send me a diagram of your floors I will be glad to help you plan.

I HAVE heard so much about paper dishes, and I thought I would get some this Summer, but I do not like the idea of eating frequently on a cheap paper plate.

—R. T.

The paper dishes are at many times a convenience. They save washing, of course, can be carried and packed easily as for Summer outdoor meal, but you are mistaken in thinking that they are always cheap looking. Indeed, some of the paper plates to-day are as beautiful as China ones, having a smooth finish and gloss and are very attractive. The most practical paper plate is the one which has a paraffine lining. This lining prevents the soaking of the food into the plate. The lining can be changed as often as desired, even with the same plate, so it is possible to serve several courses on the same plate with different linings. These plates can be bought by the dozen or by the fifty, and while the price is a little higher now than in former years, still they save their cost on many occasions. There are paper cups, paper bottles, paper sauce dishes and paper vegetable dishes, for those who are interested.

DOES it pay to keep household accounts? And what is the best way?—MRS. L. H. F.

It not only "pays," but unless you keep household accounts I am convinced you cannot economize intelligently. There are several ways. A simple account book costing fifty cents can be purchased at many stationery stores. Another method is the card system. This is a little more complicated, but it has several distinct advantages if you can handle it correctly. It enables you to handle one card at a time instead of a whole book. You can keep certain cards like food, vegetables, clothing, etc., when you go shopping and enter your expenditures on them directly. That cards usually keep cleaner and neater than a book is another advantage.

I HEAR so much about the use of raisins, but our family never uses them except in rice pudding. How else can they be used?—MISS C. L.

Raisins are a pure fruit, capable of being used in many ways. They may be eaten raw, except by children, who should have them stewed so as to soften the hard, leathery outer skin. They can be added to bread, pies can be made with them as fillings, and they are extremely palatable stewed slowly, like prunes, no sugar added, but a little cinnamon or ginger, and eaten as a sauce. They are fattening and laxative.

POTATOES are so high in price; yet my family wants them almost every meal. Can you, perhaps, suggest other foods to take their place?—MRS. McG.

Potatoes are almost entirely pure starch; yet there are many other vegetables and cereals which can be used instead, and which are so used by people in other countries. Chief is rice, which is almost identical and is served as a vegetable in China, Japan, India, etc. Boil it plain, serve with any meat, particularly stews and dishes with gravies, or as a mould around salmon, chicken or such foods. Another larchy food is hominy, or a form of corn, now prepared so that it is easy to cook. Boil and serve with meats, fry into small cakes or make into fritters. Bananas can be baked without their skins and served with beefsteak, etc. Rice, corn, hominy, etc., can all be used instead of potatoes and at much less cost.

I AM buying new linen, and would like to know the correct size for sheets and pillow cases.—MRS. D. V.

Measure your mattress, and allow an excess of thirty inches in the width and thirty inches in length. This would allow a generous tuck-in of fifteen inches on each side and thus thoroughly protect the mattress. A standard size of pillow is 21x28 inches, and the case not more than 23x36.

WHAT is the best way to blacken a stove? I try to give my stove a polish every week, but it certainly is an unpleasant job.—MRS. M. F.

Don't blacken it! If you will dip a flannel cloth in linseed oil you can clean your stove without the unpleasant job of "blackening," which often means blacking your hands and dishpan as well as the stove. For gas or kerosene stoves there is a liquid polish paint which is waterproof and gives a brighter black lustre that lasts a month or more.

I AM buying some linen for a trousseau. Can you give me correct sizes for formal and informal service?—MISS P. W.

Napkins come in three stock sizes: Dinner, 27x27 inches; breakfast or informal meals, 22x22 inches; luncheon doilies, 15x15 inches. Towels come in these average sizes: Guest, 16x24 inches; medium face, 24x40 inches; large face, 27x45 inches; average Turkish, 24x42 inches.

TESTED RECIPES

Old-Fashioned Molasses Cake.

FOR this old-time favorite, cream together one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of butter, add an egg and one-half cup of molasses into which one level teaspoon of soda has been dissolved and one-quarter teaspoon of salt. Fold in one and one-half cup of flour, then add two-thirds cup of boiling water and bake in a moderate oven.

Apple Tapioca Pudding.

PUT one cup of tapioca into half a pint of water and let it stand for two hours where it will keep quite warm but not cook. Peel six tart apples, take out the cores, place them in a pudding dish and fill the centers with sugar. Beat together two eggs, two tablespoons of melted butter, one-half cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar and stir this into the tapioca. Pour this mixture over the apples. Bake one hour and serve with sauce.

Ham Croquettes.

PUT one pound of boiled ham through the food chopper with a stalk of chopped celery. Add some minced cold potatoes and enough beaten egg whites to shape into croquettes. Dip these into grated bread crumbs and the beaten yolks of the eggs and fry in butter until they are a golden brown.

Cottage Pie.

RUB some cold-boiled potatoes through a sieve. Grease a baking dish, put in alternate layers of potatoes and some cold, chopped meat, add salt and pepper to taste, and a little gravy to each layer. Continue this until the dish is full, and have a good layer of potatoes for the top; mark the top with a fork, and put on a few pieces of butter. Bake a nice brown color and serve hot.

Former Champlon Still Dons Gloves But Says His Ring Days Are Over

"Back to America?" echoed Johnson in answer to an inquiry: "Never for mine! I've done all the fighting I want to do, and fighting in the arm doesn't appeal to me at all. Barcelona is good enough for me."

Ships and shops are not the only things that are out to deceive you. Next come the hotelkeepers. They will do anything for you, and to you as well if they have the chance. I had no less than five waiting upon me as soon as I had landed. They all said that the hotel that they represented was the very best in the place. And at least two of the added a further inducement by the

The Manhattan Cricket Club eleven was successful against Kings County in a Metropolitan League match at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds, securing 146 against their opponents' 82.

W. J. Gande, who represents the swimming interests on the Rowing Club committee this year, will be unfortunately absent up country, but hopes to learn that the team he has selected won its initial league game.

CHANNEL AND NAIR

Whether permitting, there will be baseball today, Navy and Shanghai. Yesterday's downpour prevented the Reds and Blues from meeting to break the series tie and it is probable that the contest will be staged on Tuesday of this week. Following that game it will be decided whether the original Red and Blue Sox series is to be continued or new schedule begun.

Today's feature is to start at 6 o'clock.

There is some little selfishness, but he sure—selfishness due to financial considerations. A strange situation of amateur and intercollegiate sports nevertheless existing. Let me illustrate: In my own case there is football coaching job this Fall which may have been father to the thought that intercollegiate athletics should continue. There are many such cases and all amateur sport faces a big deficit. There results from all this a hard task to untangle. Again let me give a personal illustration: On account of this same coaching job, I have been accused of writing this series to promote intercollegiate sport during the war. While this is foreign to purpose, because these articles are built up with material furnished me, with and without irony in the

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—"Black Rock"	Lowey
2. Overture—"Juanita"	Williams
3. Waltz—"Dreaming"	Joyce
4. Selection— "The Sunshine Girl"	Rubens
5. Romance— "Revel d'Amour"	Robertson
6. Selection—"Peggy"	Stuart

A. DE KROM,
Conductor-in-charge.

who are better fitted to deal with this subject, it nevertheless shows how spirited is the feeling upon this matter. **Student Views Differ**

In addition to discussing this subject with various men, I have visited many of the institutions of learning just previous to commencement in order to get the feeling of the students upon the subject. They differ vastly in their views. The material is also being added to by little trips to various military training camps, where one can best witness the direct results of our present athletic system in its relation to war. Here you come into contact with the intimate personal relations of man to man, of trained athlete to his equally patriotic comrade lacking this training, of each to the supreme test ahead of them. Which is the better prepared? Which best upholds and upholds the morale of this army? These are, to my way of thinking, the most interesting and important factors dealing with the whole subject.

Athletics, strange as it may seem, owe their birth to war. It was the ancient Greeks who discovered that warlike exercises could be best promoted by competition. The Olympic Games were the result, and as long as these festivals remained amateur in spirit Greece ruled the world. Was it not 10,000 athletes, thus trained, who defeated a barbarian horde on the plains of Marathon? Was it not Socrates who said, "No citizen has a right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training?" Greece held its way as long as this athletic spirit lived. When professionalism gnawed its way into the vitals of the Olympiad the civilization of Greece tottered and fell as its spirit went out. A nation cannot sit on the grand stand and view its paid performers without decaying. When Greece had the stimulus of amateur competition every citizen went in for sport. Professional sport has no bearing on the subject of the fitness of a nation for the crisis. Too few men participate in its physical benefits, leaving all other questions aside. This series does not consider it. **Reflects Character**

Not only has sport been a factor in fitting a nation for war, but it both reflects and develops a nation's

Beany Leonard, New Light-Weight Champion Of The World



LEONARD "DOING HIS BIT"

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Leonard won his title in May Welsh. In the picture, Leonard is when he knocked out Freddie shown buying a "Liberty Bond."

character. Professor George E. Johnson, Harvard University, said last Winter in his address before the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the subject, "A Defense of Intercollegiate Athletics":

"One need only compare the student life of colleges enjoying in-

tercollegiate athletics with the earlier college life of the same institutions before the days of intercollegiate athletics, or with the student life of German universities, where intercollegiate athletics are

unknown, to realize that our colleges have not so fearfully degenerated under intercollegiate athletics. That great crowd which thronged to see the head-on collision of two locomotives, one may readily believe, was not the same crowd that attends an intercollegiate football game. It answers more nearly to the crowd that once thronged to see the gladiatorial contests in the Coliseum at Rome, where barbarism persisted in civilized society in the form of sports. This barbarism still persists in student dueling in Germany.

Just as the head-butt of the Filipinos readily disappeared under the civilizing influence of modern athletics, so would bull-fights in Mexico doubtless be quickly abandoned if modern athletics once obtained firm footing there."

Following Professor Johnson's line of thought—which was written before we declared war on Germany and is therefore free of resulting prejudice—one may safely say that the abolition of student dueling and the substitution of modern athletics in German universities following peace would seem a certain way of preventing future murder.

Thus we must realize that athletics have not only a direct bearing upon the grim task before this nation but also upon the welfare of the nation at all times. Their spirit, their stimulus, and their training have made and unmade nations. Intercollegiate and amateur sports are the backbone of athletics in America. While it is unfortunate that we have viewed them, more or less, as something necessary to tolerate, it is now a proper time to consider them in the more serious aspect—to weigh them and to judge whether or not we have been on the right track.

EARL COOPER WINS BIG CHICAGO RACE

Mulford Is Second And Herne Third In 250 Mile Automobile Classic

Chicago, June 16.—Forty thousand spectators thronging the huge Speedway Stadium saw Earl Cooper shoot across the line the winner of the big 250 mile automobile race from a field of twenty-seven noted drivers here today. Averaging 102.1-10 miles per hour and going the route without a single stop, Cooper crossed the line in 2:25:23. With first place went \$3,000 and a silver trophy.

The pace proved too hot for Barney Mulford, who was forced out of the race in the forty-eighth mile because of a broken connecting rod. Louis Chevrolet, winner of the Memorial Day race at Cincinnati, was a victim of tire and engine trouble and finished tenth. Twenty-seven drivers started, but ten dropped out before the 150 mile mark was reached.

In addition to winning \$4,000 as second prize, Mulford also won two prizes of \$500 each for leading at 100 and 200 miles. De Palma, although out of the prize money, was given \$500. Hearne, who finished third, got \$2,000; Durant, fourth, \$1,500; and Haines, fifth, \$1,000. Sums ranging from \$500 down to \$500 went to the following drivers, who finished in the order named: Henderson, sixth; Lewis, seventh; Vail, eighth; Fontaine, ninth; Chevrolet, tenth; Milton, eleventh; and Lilley, twelfth. Officials of the Speedway plan to donate the profits of the meet to a war relief fund.

Two accidents marred the race. Joe Thomas and his mechanic, Henri W. Rin, a coupe with a few minor bruises when their car, speeding at the rate of 113 miles an hour, crashed through the fence on the back stretch. The car driven by Joe Boyer also went through a fence on the turn, but neither Boyer nor his mechanic was injured. The machines, however, were wrecked.

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